

EPPS'S OCOLATE YET ESSENCE. BETTER TEA-LIKE THAN TEA

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE COLOURS. MANUFACTURED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PROCESS, MAKING THE PILE THOROUGHLY SECURE.

Surface to the touch as well as the eye is that of the best Velvet. Ladies must see that my name is branded on the back, without which none are guaranteed. Carriage paid to an

EAST PATTERNS POST FREE. ANY LENGTH CUT. Address simply:—

EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset.
S, and no connection with any London or Provincial Firms. Orders are executed direct from the Warehouse. E. B. has NO AGENTS, and no connection

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

First Degree of Merit and Medals, Sydney, 1880, and Melbourne, 1881.

FRY'S

Guaranteed Pure Cocoa Only

A Thin Summer Drink

BY A

may rever has hitherto baffled the whole medical profession, and rendered the pleasantest season of the year a time of misery to thousands. This need no longer be the case. ALKARAM, if used daily, will ward off all attacks, and has often cured severe cases in half an hour. The smell is pleasant and reviving, and relieves headaches. Of all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a bottle. Address Dr. DUNBAR, Care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, x, King Edward Street, Newgate Street, London, E.C.

DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM; or,

ANTI-CATARRH SMELLING BOTTLE.

Dear Sir,—I have suffered from Hay Fever for fifteen years, but this season have obtained perfect relief by the use of Alkaram.—Yours truly, Sampson Burleight. TESTIMONIAL.—(Cap el, Dorking, July, 1877.—Dear Sir,—I have been suffering from Hay Fever for seventeen years. This season I purchased a bottle of Alkaram, and have obtained such great relief; that I wish to express my faint in so valuable a remedy.—Iremain yours gratefully, Sarah Lee.—To. Dr. Dunbar."

GUARANTEED TO WEAR WELL. FOR LADIES' DRESSES AND COSTUMES. 'S Improved Patent

None GENUINE without the TRADE MARK stamped every two yards on the back of the piece

THE QUEEN (Nov. 20, 1880) says: "For lightness of weight and fine-fiess of texture they approach nearer to Lyons Silk Velvet than any we have yet met with."

MADAME SCHILD'S YOURNAL (Jan., 1881) says: "They are remarkable for the closeness of the pile, beautiful soft finish, and depth of colour, rivalling in appearance any silk velvet."

THE COURT CIRCULAR (Feb. 26, 1881) says: "The Brunswick Finish Fast Pile is far, superior to all other Velveteens, and is especially adapted for ladies dresses."

THE WAREHOUSEMEN AND DRAPERS' TRADE FOURNAL (Dec. 24, 1880) says: "Beautiful it certainly is, with close and erect pile. Scarcely discernible from Lyons Silk Velvet."

UNDER ROYAL AND IMPERIAL PATRONAGE.

PATTERNS POST FREE, WITH OTHER FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

BURNETT'S

Woollen Warehouse, Wellington, Somerset. EGERTON BURNETT,

SEE DAILY PAPERS FOR TESTIMONIALS.

"It is the only true antiseptic soap." British Medical Journal, "It is the only true antiseptic soap." British Medical Journal, that your Soap is the most comforting I ever used.—Messrs, W. V. Wright and Co.", I have pleasure in saying that I consider (after many years artist) that your Soap is the most comforting I ever used.—Messrs, W. V. Wright and Co." WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP is of a delicate colour CAUTION.—All DARK SOAPS should be refused, as they are dangerous imitations. and agreeable fragrance.

THERE IS ONLY ONE DOME BLACK LEAD,

other is genuine.

Other is genuine.

Other is genuine.

Other is genuine. GOLD MEDAL for Excellence of Quality and Cleantiness in Use. E. JAMES & SONS, Sole Makers, Plymouth.

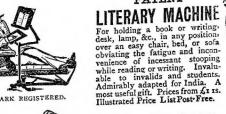
GOLD MEDAL]

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

[PARIS, 1878.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED.



BREAKFAST IN BED.

PATENT



INVALID FURNITURE

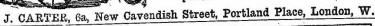




In Wicker, from £2 25.



of all kinds at low prices.





Sole Makers: HAYWARD TYLER & C. 39, Queen Victoria St. LONDON.E.C.



THE MANUFACTURING COLDSMITHS' AND SILVERSMITHS' COMPANY Effect a saving to the purchaser of from 25 to 50 per cent.



DIAMOND RINGS,

RUBY RINGS.

SAPPHIRE RINGS. PEARL RINGS

Wedding,
Birthday,
Christening, and
Complimentary

| Second | In Fine Gold,
Sterling Silver,
and
Electro Plate.

First Prize Medals, the Diploma of Honour, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour awarded for originality and excellence.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:

W. GIBSON and I. LANGMAN, DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR POST FREE,

112 RECENT STREET (ADJOINING STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY)

LONDON, W

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

Gold Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878.

PURE, MILD, and MELLOW. DELICIOUS and MOST-WHOLESOME.
THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES,
HASSALL says—"Soft and Mellow, Pure, well Matured, and of very Excellent Quality.'

The Gold Medal Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W. Children's . 25. 6d. per doz.

C HEAP Ladies' . 25 71d. ,, Gentlemen's . 45. 11d. ,, PRICE LIST KET

Ladies' 5s. 11d. per doz.
Gentlemen's 8s. 3d.
"The Irish Cambrics of Messrs. ROBINSON and
CLEAVER have a world-wide fame."—The Queen. POST-FREE HANDKERCHIEFS
Surplice Linens, from 8 %d. per yard. Collars and Cuffs, Damasks and Household Linen, at lowest

HEMSTITCHED.

wholesale prices.

ROBINSON and CLEAVER, Royal Irish Linen Warehouse, Belfast.

BLACK SILK IRISH POPLIN.

O'REILLY DUNNE & CO, call SPECIAL attention to the above beautiful fabric, being a MATERIAL UNHEARD OF PRIOR TO ITS PRODUCTION and INTRODUCTION by THEIR FIRM in 1878 UNDER THE ABOVE HEADING. Ladies desirous to OBTAIN THESE GENUINE GOODS should order THEIR PATTERNS DIRECT FROM

O'R. D. and CO., ROYAL POPLIN FACTORY, 30, College Green, Dublin.

> THE ROOM, Dove Bank. Uttoxeter.

Catalogues and Photographs free.

of a collection of Old China, Old Oak, and
Chippendale Furniture.

THE WELL AND DRY PLATFORM SPONGE BATH



PRICE 255. Japanned Oak and Marble.

PRICE 25s. Japanned Oak and Marble.

Constructed on purely HYGIENIC principles, this Bath is designed to meet a long-felt want. The Medical Profession is unanimous in condemning the practice of standing in cold water while taking a bath, because doing so drives the blood to the head. ECONOMY of time and water is also secured by the use of this Bath, as the sponge can be filled instantly, and half the usual quantity of water is sufficient—a material advantage when using salt water. In cold weather a quart of hot water poured over the platform will keep the feet warm during the whole period of bathing, so that the most delicate person need no longer be debarred the healthgiving luxury of a daily sponge, without which it is now generally admitted perfect health catnot be enjoyed. OFINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This bath will prove most acceptable for general purposes, and is likely to be peculiarly useful for special purposes, and is likely to be peculiarly useful for special purposes."—Lancet.

"The success that has attended the introduction of this bath is a convincing proof that such an invention was required."—British Medical Journal.

"Those who indulge in the invigorating luxury of a sponging bath, and who are too delicate to endure the necessarily long immersion of the feet in cold water, will be glad to learn that they may now enjoy the matutinal sponge without the danger of cramp or chill. Messrs. Groom and Co. have introduced a new contrivance called the "Well and Dry Platform Sponge Bath" that secures the bather from the objection referred to."—Iromonger.

"To obviate the objection (standing in cold water), many amateur devices have been adopted, but no special appliance to overcome the objection (standing in cold water), many amateur devices have been adopted, but no special appliance to overcome the objection (standing in cold water), many amateur devices have been adopted, but no special appliance to overcome the objection (standing in cold water), many amateur devices have been adopted, but no special app

GROOM and CO., Liquorpond Street

THE AMERICAN

ARE THE BEST TIMEKEEPERS IN THE WORLD.

AGENT FOR THE COMPANY, HAS THE LARGEST STOCK IN ENGLAND.

SILVER Cases, Crystal Glass, £3 3s.
SILVER Cases, Keyless Action, £4 4s.
Strong Silver Cases, for BOYS, £3 3s.
18-Carat GOLD CASES, from £8 8s.
18-Carat GOLD Cases, Keyless, £12 12s.

67, REGENT STREET (Next Door to St. James's Hall).

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST Post Free

BALDNESS IS CURABLE





Engraved from specially permitted photographs.

BALDNESS IS CURABLE

BY USING

EAU LODOIS. A CURE IS GUARANTEED IN FROM THREE TO SIX MONTHS.

Monsieur Lopois respectfully solicits all those who are bald, but desire to renew the natural covering of the head, to consult him any day between eleven and five o'clock, at the Rooms of the French Hygienic Society, 56, Conduit Street, Regent Street.

M. Lopots is so certain of success that he will enter into a contract on the principle of

No Cure No Pay.

Pamphlets forwarded, post free, on application.

THE FRENCH HYCIENIC SOCIETY 56, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.

CANADIAN CANOES. BUILT IN CANADA FOR ROWLAND WARD & CO., NATURALISTS,

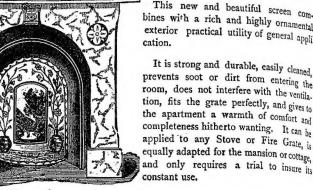


Sizes Left:
Basswood, No. 1,
from £13 175.
Butternut
(like Walnut), Nos. 1, 2, 3, from £14 275.

Basswood (Carved in Indian Work), No. 1,2,3,4. £15 178.
Basswood (Painted), small size, £12 128.
And same, £9 98.
In ordering, if for one person state No. x Canoe, and so on according to requirements.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

SPECIALLY DESIGNED TO SUPPLY A GENERAL REQUIREMENT. This new and beautiful screen com. bines with a rich and highly ornamental exterior practical utility of general appli It is strong and durable, easily cleaned, prevents soot or dirt from entering the room, does not interfere with the ventila.



equally adapted for the mansion or cottage, and only requires a trial to insure its

Price 5s. each. SOLD BY ALL HOUSE FURNISHERS, DRAPERS, AND FANCY DEALERS THROUGHOUT

WHOLESALE STORES: 6, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EXHIBITION OF

ARTISTIC FURNITURE AND DECORATIVE OBJECTS.

AT THE

ROYAL ALBERT HALL,

IS NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 till 6 P.M.

GREGORY and CO. MORANT, BOYD, and BLANFORD. JACKSON and GRAHAM. GILLOW and CO. HOLLAND and SONS.

EXAMPLES ARE CONTRIBUTED BY THE FOLLOWING FIRMS-HOWARD and SONS. WRIGHT and MANSFIELD. CRACE and SONS. SHOOLBRED and CO. JOHNSTONE, JEANES, and CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1780.)

ART-DECORATORS

MAKERS OF

DECORATIVE FURNITURE.

BEST WORK AT CASH PRICES.

HENRY W. BEDFORD, SHOW ROOMS: 74, 75, 76, 77, Bishopsgate St. Within

(NEAR THE BANK OF ENGLAND).



STERLING SILVER

ELECTRO SILVER.

FINE CUTLERY.

20,000 PRESENTS.

Illustrated Cata logues Free.

LONDON.

OXFORD STREET, W., & MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, CITY.

AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

JAMES LINDSAY & CO.

BLEACHERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND MERCHANTS,

BELFAST,

ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS,

id on parcels of found amount in parcels

will forward to any Railway Station, carriage paid on parcels of £5 and upwards in value.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, SHIRTINGS, TOWELLINGS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Bordered and Hem-stitched, Plain and Embroidered, in White and Colons of the Angle Prices. in White and Coloured, the production of their own Looms, at Wholesale Prices.

JAMES LINDSAY & COMPANY (Limited) BELFAST.

Housekeepers will be glad to know that a sample 2 oz. tin of this perfectly pure mustard will be sent free. CHAMPION and CO., City Road, London.

TOO!!! TOO

The verdict of the æsthetic public is unanimous in the opinion that our coloured relief scraps, charming chromos of ladies heads, &c., and photographic

QUITE TOO UTTERLY UTTER!! Write for a selection on approval and judge for yourself.
WINCH BROTHERS, FINE ART PUBLISHERS,
Ipswich.



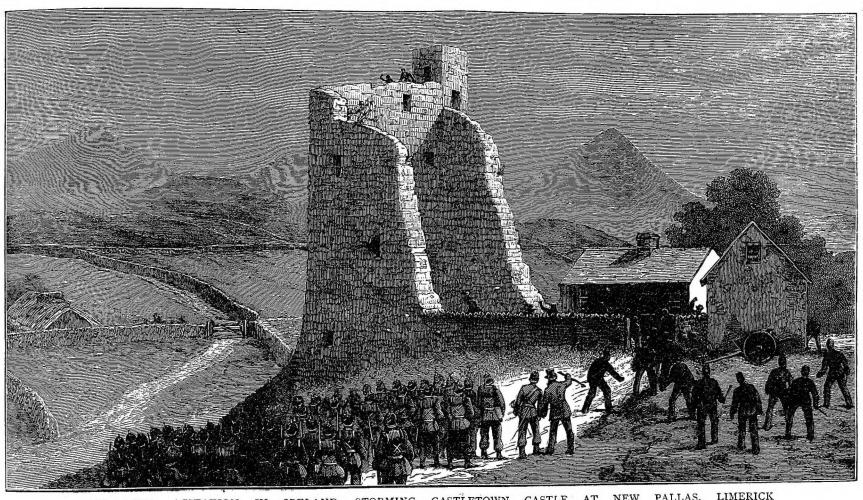
INVALID CARRIAGES AND PERAMBULATORS Wicker from £2 23.1 superior ditto (Wood), £5 55.1 Merlin Chairs, £3 55.1 Carrying Chairs, £3 55.2 PERAMBULATORS & large assortment) from 275. Illustrated list one stamp. stamp.
N. MONK & CO.
N. MONK & CO.
NO. Great Russell Stree
W.C., near the British
Museum.

No. 604.—Vol. XXIII.

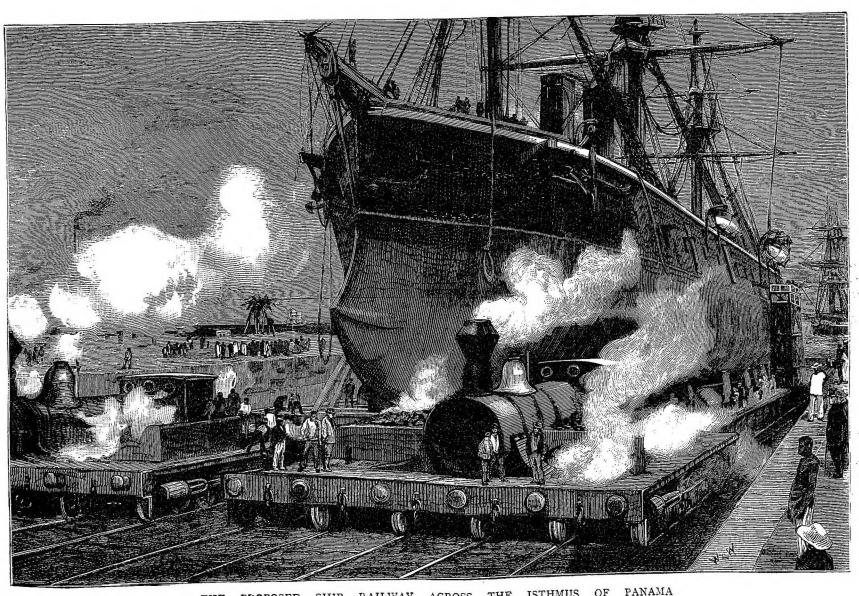
Reg^{d.} at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1881

PRICE SIXPENCE
Or by Post Sixpence Halfpenny



LAND AGITATION IN IRELAND - STORMING CASTLETOWN CASTLE AT NEW PALLAS, LIMERICK



THE PROPOSED SHIP RAILWAY ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA



THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LAND BILL .whole, the Government have no reason to complain of the rate at which the Land Bill has advanced in Committee. The subject is one of the most complex ever submitted to a legislative assembly, and it would have been unreasonable to suppose that the more important clauses of the measure would be accepted without thorough discussion. On the other hand, the Opposition cannot accuse the Government of obstinately adhering to proposals which are open to serious objection. Mr. Gladstone has adopted a studiously moderate tone, and in one instance he has made a concession of first-rate importance. We allude, of course, to his decision that it shall be open to landlords as well as to tenants to appeal to the new tribunal: a decision which has greatly displeased Mr. Parnell, but which has been approved by every impartial observer. The Government have also improved the chances of the Bill by agreeing that the Court shall be at perfect liberty to settle in its own way what is and what is not a fair rent. Having gone so far, there seems to be no good reason why they should not reconsider the question as to the expediency of exempting from the operation of the measure those estates which are managed essentially on the English system. On this point they secured a majority only by the help of the Home Rulers, and the weight of argument certainly appeared to be on the other side. The question of compensation to landlords will present greater difficulties; but we may now venture to hope that it will be debated in a perfectly fair spirit. Direct compensation probably could not be granted; at any rate a proposal to this effect would be unlikely to commend itself to the present House of Commons. It might not, however, be impossible to give effect to the suggestion of Lord Lansdowne, that those landlords who complain of the position created by the Bill shall have an opportunity of selling their estates at a just valuation. If some such scheme as this were accepted, the Lords would have no valid excuse for rejecting or for materially altering the measure.

-The serious conflict at THE MARSEILLES RIOTS .-Marseilles between the French and the Italians furnishes a further proof of the rapidly-growing antagonism and jealousy between the two nations which many regard as the most serious cloud on the political horizon of Europe. Italy has never forgiven France for annexing Nice and Savoy, nor has France pardoned King Victor Emanuel's occupation of Rome at a time when she was powerless to interfere. Moreover, both nations aspire to the maritime supremacy of the Mediterranean, and for a long time past have been busily intriguing against each other to get the upper hand in the North African Principalities. Thus, when France suddenly determined to cut the Gordian knot in Tunis by means of the sword, a thrill of indignation ran through Italy, the existing Cabinet was compelled to resign, and the Press was loud in its complaints of the perfidy of the French and the misplaced meekness of the Italian Government. It could be hardly expected, therefore, that the Italians at Marseilles would show any exuberant joy at the humiliation of their country, and as it is the duty of victors to be magnanimous, the French crowd might have passed over with good-humoured contempt the alleged hiss with which the Italians are stated (but by no means proved) to have greeted the triumphal passage of the troops. The French crowd, however, were in no way disposed to be generously-minded, and, on the contrary, seized the opportunity to pay off old scores. Of course the police did-or at least professed to do-all they could to keep the peace, but the incident is the straw that shows which way the wind blows. The Italians have lost no time in making angry counter-demonstrations in their own country, and it is manifest to all that the relations between France and Italy are fast becoming strained to a dangerous point, and that very little wind would suffice to fan the smouldering discord into a flame of angry hostility. France, confident in her new army organisation, is burning to wipe out the memory of Sedan, while Italy is no less anxious to win her spurs as a first-class military Power. In 1866, after the battle of Sadowa, there were continual conflicts between the Prussian and French workmen engaged at the Paris Exhibition, and there is little doubt that, notwithstanding the outcry of the Republicans against Napoleon III. for his declaration of war, it was the anti-Teutonic state of popular feeling at the time which hurried the unfortunate Emperor to that fatal step. We shall see if the powers that be of the Third Republic be wiser in their generation.

DECLINE OF THE IRISH POPULATION.—The statistics of the Census in Ireland show that the population is steadily declining. During the last ten years the country has lost about a quarter of a million of inhabitants. To those who hold that over-population is the chief source of Irish troubles, this may seem at first sight to be a welcome fact; but their satisfaction must be considerably mitigated by a closer study of the figures. For it is not in the poorer districts of Ireland that the decline has taken place. In Mayo the population has been only slightly diminished, and in Kerry it has actually increased; while in Ulster it is less by over 93,000 than it was ten years ago. This is one of the most discouraging facts that have been made known about Ireland for a long time. Most people are agreed that it would be

well if the poorer districts of the southern and western counties could be relieved of some part of their surplus population; but the departure of men who possess a little capital, and who have energy to use it, is deeply to be regretted. It is precisely such men as these that Ireland has always been most in need of; and she never needed them more urgently than she does now. The fact that they are going away in such large numbers is of course attributed by Irish agitators solely to bad Land Laws; and it must be admitted that these are partly to blame. The agitators themselves, however, must bear some portion of the responsibility. If order and security had existed in Ireland, there can be no doubt that she would have gradually attracted a large amount of English capital; and the result would have been, notwithstanding the defects of the land system, a gradual increase of national prosperity. There would probably have been a steady development of manufactures, and this would have provided an outlet for much of the best energy of the people. But English capital has been driven away, and even resident landlords have found it impossible to give effect to their good intentions. What was to be expected in these circumstances but that industrious persons would seek for a better field for their enterprise? Ireland cannot hope to keep those who remain unless she is prepared to provide them with the only conditions in which they can have a chance of improving their circumstances.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL -- Sir Edward Watkin's speech to the South Eastern Railway shareholders, wherein he descanted upon the favourable prospects of the Channel Tunnel, and told his hearers that five years would suffice to complete the undertaking, has been received with mingled feelings of hope and alarm by the general public. With hope, because within another lustrum they will be able to enjoy the delights of the Continent without being haunted by the dread of the horrors of the "middle passage;" with alarm, because the "silver streak," to which it is a national legend that we owe our immunity from invasion, will be practically abolished. A pretty little controversy has raged over this last point. The leading journal opens the campaign by telling us that the "silver streak is our safety," and that henceforward every German (why not French?) cadet will devote all his energies to devise a plan to throw an invading army into England, while another draws a terrible picture of the ease with which the English approaches might be seized by a small detachment of Gallic cavalry. But, as the writers on the other side, headed by Sir Edward Watkin himself, remind us, there are such things as dynamite and gunpowder, by which the tunnel could be rendered useless in a moment, while, although times are bad just now, we still have sufficient funds to build a couple of forts, and sufficient men to man them. It is hardly likely that our military authorities in these days of sudden political crises and military surprises would neglect to take the fullest precautions against any such catastrophe as "Miles" predicts; and although it is quite right to draw attention to the point, we cannot ourselves admit the force of the alarmist arguments. Whether or no the tunnel is needed now that the French harbours are being improved and enlarged, and that powerful boats are being constructed to reduce the inconveniences of the passage to a minimum, is of course another question, which we leave to be solved by the British investor.

M. FERRY AND M. GAMBETTA .- In his Vosges speeches M. Jules Ferry made an elaborate attempt to please the moderate section of French politicians. He spoke with equal severity of the reactionary parties and of the Extreme Radicals, and praised the moderate men as those who had founded and maintained the Republic. Unfortunately he had nothing very definite to say as to the future. He warned the constituencies against extravagant proposals, but left them in doubt regarding the character of the schemes which he himself and those of his colleagues who are in perfect sympathy with him would be prepared to submit to the new Chamber. The general opinion in France seems to be that his intention was indirectly to strike a fresh blow at M. Gambetta; but, if this view is correct, it may be questioned whether the method he adopted was skilfully chosen. It is true that the majority of Frenchmen appear to have no inclination for an adventurous domestic policy. They did not, as M. Gambetta's followers expected, raise an outcry against the Senate for rejecting Scrutin de liste; and they were well pleased that the dissolution of the Chamber was postponed. But the national character must have radically changed if they are satisfied with a Government which contents itself with commonplace phrases. A Minister who wishes to retain power in France must appeal to the popular imagination; he must suggest ideas which will afford scope for animated discussion. If M. Ferry is unable to do this, there can be little doubt that it will be done by M. Gambetta. Whatever may be M. Gambetta's faults, he cannot be charged with a want of resource. He has sustained a severe defeat, but it is not improbable that it may be the means of making his ultimate triumph all the more secure.

"THE WASTE OF THE ARMY."—The brief discussion in the House of Lords on Monday evening on military desertion did not add much to the general stock of information on the subject, but no one can read the statements on either side without a profound feeling of depression at the manifest shortcomings of a system which permits so large a proportion of deserters, we take the very lowest estimate, as sixteen per cent. Of course, as the Duke of Cambridge remarked, there must always be desertion in an enlistmen

army, for the authorities have not the means of tracing out and identifying a defaulter which are provided when every man is bound to serve with the colours. It is manifest, however, that we have not yet discovered the secret of making the service popular, or even palatable, to the men who enter It is true that barrack life has been rendered far more comfortable within the last few years, and that readingrooms, coffee-houses, and wholesome entertainments have done something to elevate the moral tone of Tommy Atkins, but as a fact his social status is no higher than it was fifty years ago. Well-to-do eating-house keepers continue to refuse to serve even non-commissioned officers for fear the sight of a red coat should alarm their civilian customers, while the soldier is no less debarred from entering any of the better places in a theatre. Even if Sarah Ann is seen walking in the Park with a "common soldier" she draws down a vial of wrath upon her head from her mistress which would be comparatively mild were the swain a police. man, or, perhaps, evaporate altogether were he a simple civilian. It is really time that some measure should be taken to raise the service from this condition of social pariah-dom. The class of recruits who enlist under the present system are undoubtedly better than that of twenty years since, but it cannot be expected that a man who aspires to being anything in life beyond a mere drilling machine will seek a service to which it is regarded rather dishonourable than honourable to belong in a humble capacity. We have tried high pay, and we have tried short periods of service, to make the army popular, and both have practically failed. If we were to make the experiment of treating Tommy Atkins socially on the same footing as though he did not wear the Queen's uniform, perhaps we should hear less of the much-discussed "waste of the army."

-A congress composed mainly " DOMESTIC ECONOMY."of ladies has been trying hard this week to convince the public that a more serious attempt should be made to teach girls what is called "domestic economy." By this they seem to mean sewing, sweeping, and cooking. The importance of these matters is, no doubt, often underrated; but it may be doubted whether they ought to hold so high a place in the system of popular education as the members of the Congress appear to suppose. The conditions under which cooking, for instance, is taught at school are very different from those which most girls of the working class find at home; and unless a teacher of the art were unusually judicious, he might easily do more harm than good. Besides, high proficiency in "domestic economy" cannot be learned in this direct manner; for it depends rather on general intelligence than on the comprehension of special instructions. If a woman is ill-informed, and has never learned how to exercise her mental faculties, we may be tolerably sure that she will not be able to distinguish herself as a housewife. With a good general education, on the other hand, she may be trusted to perform adequately all the duties of her station. We do not, of course, intend to suggest that no attention whatever should be devoted in schools to the subjects which interest the Domestic Economy Congress; by all means let them form part of the ordinary course of instruction. But the Congress would, we believe, attain its end more securely by directing its energies chiefly to the improvement of the existing methods of the intellectual training of young

THE RAILWAY ROUGH. ---- Some reform is being urgently called for in the present haphazard system on which many railway companies carry on their passenger traffic in and about London. The scenes which occasionally take place at some of our Metropolitan stations, resulting in outrages which sometimes are reported in the papers, but much more often are not, the overcrowded condition of local trains when passengers who have paid for a right to a seat are huddled together like cattle in a truck, and the unbridled licence which that new development of modern civilisation, the Railway Rough, is permitted to exercise, all bear forcible witness to the absolute and hopeless inefficiency of the railway servants to maintain order. Not that the guards and porters are to blame, they do what they can, but what can two or even three men do against as many hundred, particularly when charged at the same time with heavy and responsible duties, the neglect of which may either throw the whole service into disorder, or perhaps cause a disastrous loss of life. We do not ask that—as across the Channel—a gendarme in all his glory of cocked hat and epaulettes shall be stationed at every railway station, but we do urge the necessity of constables being employed to keep order in stations where at present the Railway Rough is all-powerful, and the authority of the railway officials is utterly set at nought. If the companies cannot undertake this, it is certainly the duty of the police authorities to take the matter up. Disturbances in a theatre or a music-hall are put down with a very high hand, and there is no reason why a railway-station should be less orderly. Nor is it only for passengers by local trains that we plead. A contemporary on Monday complained bitterly of the invasion of a train from the seaside at Herne Hill, where the carriages were overrun by a turbulent crowd too impatient to wait for their proper train, and who laughed all remonstrance to scorn. The writer suffered in the same way a few weeks since, a lady companion being so terrified that she was compelled to leave the carriage. We have been the more disposed to make these remarks as the summer excursion season is at hand, when railway officials will have harder work to perform, and less time or inclination than ever to look after the cause of order, or the comfort or safety of their passengers.



L YCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. Every evening at a quarter to eight, Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET. HAMLET Mr. IRVING; OPHELIA, Miss ELLEN TERRY, Messrs. Terriss, Howe, Tyars, Beaumont, Archer, Stuart Hudson, Carter, Johnson, Child, Mead, and Miss Fauncefort. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open from 10 till 5. Seats also booked by letter or relegram.

SPIRITUALISM AND ITS PROFESSORS ON TRIAL.

MR. W. IRVING BISHOP

MR. W. IRVING BISHOP

ST. JAMES'S HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, June 25th, at 8 o'clock,

WILL REPRODUCE THE MOST MARVELLOUS MANIFESTATIONS
Claimed by Spiritualists to be done by Aid of the Spirits of the Dead.
And on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25th,

REPEATING THE MANIFESTATIONS, HE WILL EXPOSE THEM UNDER
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN FULL VIEW OF THE AUDIENCE.

The following attestation, selected from the large number received by Mr. Bishop since his arrival in this Country, is a pledge that the experiments will be carried out upon purely sincere and scientific principles.

GLASGOW, October 4, 1880.

when purely sincere and scientific principles.

We, the undersigned, having had an opportunity, in February last, of witnessing Mr. W. Irving Bishop's reproduction and explanation of many so-called Spiritualistic Phenomena, hereby certify that both the reproduction and explanation were satisfactory, and well calculated to show that such phenomena as were exhibited by Mr. Bishop can be produced by physical forces, and explained by physiological laws-(Signed by) Sir William Thomson, M.A., D.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.S., Frofessor of Natural Philosophy; John G. M. Kendrick, M.A., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine; W. T. CAHRDER, M.D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine; Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; Balcony and Orchestra Beats, 3s. Admission One Shilling. Tickets may be obtained at the Hall, and at all the Libraries.

Sofa Stalls, ros. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; Balcony and Orchestra Seats, 3s. Admission of Shilling. Tickets may be obtained at the Hall, and at all the Libraries.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY,
NEW AND UNUSUALLY STRONG PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,

The acknowledged supreme head of every SIMILAR ORGANISATION in the World SECOND AND POSITIVELY AST WEEK BUT TWO of the World SECOND AND POSITIVELY STRONG, Which must be withdrawn in the zenith of its success, as MR. WILLIAM HENRY RICE has to appear in Paris in the month of July.

M. ROBERT NEWCOMBE;

the American Prototype, who has also created such a favourable impression, will appear at every Performance throughout the present month. Seats can be booked three weeks in advance.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, SECOND AND POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO of the immensely successful American skit upon LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS and MADLLE, SARAH BERNHARDT,

ILA DAME AND CAMELIAS

MADLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT,
in which the eminent American comedian,
MR. WILLIAM HENRY RICE,
MR. WILLIAM HENRY RICE,
AND COMMENT AN

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION of SPANISH and PORTUGUESE ART is NOW OPEN, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 100 a.m. to 100 p.m., free, and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 100 a.m. to 6 p.m., on payment of Sixpence.—

ROYAL PANORAMA GALLERIES, Leicester Square.

LE SALON A LONDRES.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by MM. Baudry, Bonnat, Bonvin, J. Boulanger,
L. Breton, Carolus-Duran, De Knyff, Gerôme, Hebert, Henner, Jalabert, Jules Lelebvre, Emile Levy, Luminais, Madrazo, Meissonier, Robert Fleury, Rousseau, Tissot,
Vollon, &c.

SCULPTURE by Il Epinay, Carrier-Belleuse, Grévin, &c. NOW OPEN, from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission ONE SHILLING. Season Ticket, Five Shillings.

WESTMINSTER PANORAMA.
YORK STREET, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, S.W.
(Opposite St. James's Park Station, and adjoining Royal Aquarium.
THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.
By C. CASTELLANI.
Covering over 20,000 Square Feet of Canvas.
The Largest Panorama in England.
NOW OF EN.
Admission, 18.

VORKSHIRE

FINE ART AND INSTITUTION, YORK. INDUSTRIAL

NOW OPEN,
THE SUMMER EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
and the
PRINCE OF WALES'
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
INDIAN PRESENTS.

Admission One Shilling.—Excursionists Sixpence

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION
Now OPEN. Daily 9 to 7. Admission, One Shillings. Season Tickets, Five

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—
The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from 9 to 7.
Admission 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Admission is. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall Mail, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

DORÉS GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine digmity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily to to 6. One Shilling.

SAVOY HOUSE,—GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS by the GREAT MASTERS.—"CAVE CANEM," Briton Riviere, R.A. This wonderful humorous Engraving on View. "Artist's Proofs only." "SYMPATHY. Briton Riviere, R.A. This beautiful Picture, engraved by F. Stackpole, Esq. Artist's Proofs on View. "Nearly all gone." The Press says it is one of Briton Riviers most brilliant achievements. Catalogues post-free on application to the Manager, at the Gallery, Savoy House, 115 and 116, Strand, London, W.C.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria to 45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge to 35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Week-day at 100 a.m. and 4 50 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY. Cheap First Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—1st Class, Half-aguinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train. EVERY WEDNESDAY.—Cheap Day Return Tickets to Brighton, including admission to the Aquarium, are issued from Victoria, London Bridge, and nearly all Stations.

FAMILY and TOURIST TICKETS are now issued, available for one month, from London Bridge, Victoria, &c., to Portsmouth (for Southsea, Ryde, Cowes, Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor (for Bonchurch and Freshwater), and Hayling Island.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE

PAKIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE,
VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN,
Cheap Express Service every Week night, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.
From Victoria 7, 50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m.
Fares—Signe, 33s., 245., 17s.; Return, 55s., 30s., 30s.
Powerful Paddie Steamers with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's
West End General Offices, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel
Buildings, Trafalgar Square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
[Hy order]
J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

CLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.—Royal Route vila Crinan and Caledonian Canals by Royal Mail new swift Steamer Columba or the Iona from Bridge Wharf, Glasgow, daily, at 7 a.m., and from Greenock at 9 a.m., conveying Passengers for Oban, North and West Highlands. Official Guide Book, 2d.; Illustrated Copies, 6d. and 1s. See Bill, with Map and Tourist Fares, free, at Messrs. CHATTO and WINDUS, Publishers, 214, Ficcadilly, London, or by post, free, from the Owner, DAVID MACBRAYNE, No. 119, Hope Street, Glasgow.

THE GRAPHIC NUMBER SUMMER

Will this year be one of special interest, containing the following Illustrations,

ALL TO BE PRINTED IN COLOURS.

"THE LATEST."
THE GUITAR PLAYER.
READING THE CHALLENGE.

THE TENDER PASSION
SCARLET RUNNERS.
"IN 1575."
GETTING IMPATIENT.

An EXTRA LARGE PLATE, representing the Death of Lieutenants MELVILLE and COGHILL, an episode in the late Zulu War, entitled

" DYING TO SAVE THE QUEEN'S COLOURS," By C. E. FRIPP, Special Artist to "The Graphic" During the Whole of the Zulu Campaign.

OUR LAWN TENNIS MATCH. By ARTHUR HOPKINS—
WE BEGIN BY QUARRELLING
ABOUT THE SIDES.
THE SERVICE.
A VOLLEY.
THE BACK-HANDED RETURN.
A DETERMINED RALLY.

OUR HAYMAKING. By RANDOLPH CALDICOTT. WE TAKE A COUNTRY COTTAGE,
WITHTHE ADJOINING MEADOW
OF HAY GRASS.
GRAND PARADE OF VOLUNTEER
MOWERS.

THE CARRYING.
AND THE MERRYMAKING OF

OUR GREAT WATERING PLACE. By W. R. RALSTON—COASTGUARD ON DUTY.
REPOSE.
'ARRY SAID HE WOULD AMUSE THE VOUNGSTERS.
LOW TIDE.
"AVE A BATH TO-DAY, GENTLEMEN?"

'AVE A BATH TO-DAY, GENTLEMEN?"

OUR LODGINGS, 8 A.M.
MRS. JONES'S LITTLE JOKE.

NOTES IN NORTH WALES. By J. C. DOLLMAN-OUIDA.
RAINED UP.
OVER THE MOORS TO PREACH.
WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.
ONLY AN AMATEUR.
HER MA CAME WITH THEM INTO
WALES.

NOLY AN AMATEUR.
WALES.

TOWERISTS.
"I SAY, DOBBIN—HERE'S A SET."
OUITE AS CHEAP TO GET THEM
IN LONDON.
THE FAIRY GLEN.
"FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE."

HOLIDAY SKETCHES AT SCARBOROUGH. By MARS-LANDING FISH.

THE SPA DARLINGS.
CHILDREN ON THE SHORE.
CHILDREN ON THE PROMENADE.
CHILDREN ON THE PROMENADE.
ON THE HARBOUR PIER.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING TALES:

THE GRASS WIDOW,

By LIEUT.-COL. F. E. WEST.

A HYDROPATHIC

ROMANCE,

By C. J. HAMILTON.

A FIGHT FOR HIM,
By F. W. ROBINSON.
THE THIRD TIME OF ASKING, By DUTTON COOK

THE LITTLE OLD GENTLEMAN WITH THE FRILL, By THE AUTHOR OF "THE MYSTERIES OF HERON DYKE," ETC.

READY JULY 18.

ONE SHILLING, by post, is. 3d.

But as the Plate would be injured in transit by post it is recommended that orders be given to the regular newsagent.

GRAPHIC GALLERY, THE 190, STRAND, LONDON.

TYPES OF FEMALE BEAUTY,

ILI.USTRATED BY THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARTISTS-

P. H. CALDERON, R.A.
FRANK DICKSEE, A.R.A.
ARTHUR HOPKINS.
SIR F. LEIGHTON, P.R.A.
G. D. LESLIE, R.A.
EDWIN LONG, A.R.A. EDWIN LONG, A.R.A.
JULES GOUPIL
(Chevalier of the Legion of Honour).
PAUL BAUDRY
(Commander of the Legion of Honour,
Member of the Institut).
GUSTAVE JACQUET
(Chevalier of the Legion of Honour). P. R. MORRIS, A.R.A.
C. E. PERUGINI.
MARCUS STONE, A.R.A.
GEORGE A. STOREY, A.R.A.
I. J. TISSOT.
HENRI LEVY
(Chevalier of the Legion of Honour).
PIERRE AUGUSTE COT
(Chevalier of the Legion of Honour).
CAROLUS DURAN
(Officer of the Legion of Honour).

ALSO, "DYING TO SAVE THE QUEEN'S COLOURS,"
THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANTS MELVILLE AND COGHILL, 24TH REGT AN EPISODE IN THE BATTLE OF INSANDLWHANA,

Painted by Mr. C. E. FRIPP, Special Artist to "The Graphic" during the whole of the Zulu Campaign.

There is also Exhibited a choice selection of ORIGINAL WATER-COLOUR and BLACK and WHITE DRAWINGS, the Engravings from which have from time to time appeared in "THE GRAPHIC."

MILLAIS' New Picture, "LITTLE MRS. GAMP," a companion to the celebrated "CHERRY RIFE," has been added.

THE GALLERY IS OPEN DAILY FROM TEN TILL SIX.



STORMING CASTLETOWN CASTLE, LIMERICK

STORMING CASTLETOWN CASTLE, LIMERICK
"QUINLAN'S CASTLE," on the property of Colonel Hare, of Davenport Castle, is formed by a few old walls on the holding of Tim
Quinlan. On May 21st an attempt was made to serve writs on
Quinlan and four others. The Castle had been reported fortified.
Early in the morning 250 soldiers of the 9th and 57th Regiments,
with 100 Royal Irish Constabulary, arrived from Limerick. They
found all the bridges on the way destroyed, while signal fires were
lighted on the hills, and large numbers of men and women appeared
upon all sides. On reaching the Castle they were assailed
by a fierce shower of stones, and some shots were fired
by the people, Mr. Hare, the agent, having a narrow escape.
The soldiers and police were obliged to retreat, several of them
having been badly handled, and one policeman's skull was fractured.
The Rev. Canon O'Donnell now arrived on the scene, and succeeded
in calming the people, who were a little later on reinforced by in calming the people, who were a little later on reinforced by several thousand men, bearing green banners and flags, but as the military and police had retired no further collision took place. On the 2nd June a detachment of the Guards, 350 strong, with 100 men of the Scots Greys, were despatched from Dublin, and being joined by 300 Royal Irish Constabulary and twenty Engineers, with Mr. Goddard and Mr. Farrell, of the Property Defence Association, proceeded to carry out the evictions. They found no one in proceeded to carry out the evictions. They found no one in possession of Tim Quinlan's Castle, and met with no opposition of any sort; and since then no fresh disturbance has taken place there.

THE PROPOSED PANAMA SHIP RAILWAY

WHILE M. de Lesseps is energetically striving to pierce the Ishmus of Panama by a canal, the Americans themselves are no less busy with rival schemes, and foremost among these is Mr. Eads' Ship Railway. Mr. Eads is a well-known Transatlantic engineer, who distinguished himself during the Civil War by his speedy

creation of a fleet of improvised ironclads, and subsequently by the building of the great bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. He now proposes to construct a "ship railway," over which large sea-going vessels can be safely hauled from one occan to another by huge locomotives. The line would consist of two marine railways joined by a few miles of many railed road-bed of easy grades. These, it appears, need nowhere be steep, and the change at the summit would be made by a tipping table which would prevent any lengthwise strain upon the vessel. The ship would be drawn out of the water by large stationary engines, and duly fixed in a cradle running upon the rails, of which there would be twelve, placed some four or five feet apart. The locomotives would be five times as large and powerful as ordinary goods engines, and the whole twelve rails would be used by the two locomotives and tenders. The ship's cradles are to be of suitable sizes to receive all lengths of vessels, and will be furnished with wheels about three feet apart on each rail, making a total for large steamers of from ten to twelve miles an hour. Mr. Eads claims that his railway, which would be constructed considerably higher up the isthmus than M. de Lessep's canal, would only cost half the amount of a canal built with locks, and one quarter the expense of a canal made at tide level.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL UCHATIUS

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL UCHATIUS

GENERAL UCHATIUS, one of the most popular Generals of the Austrian army, and known in European military and naval circles as the inventor of the material called steel bronze, committed suicide at Vienna on the 4th inst. It appears that the General had been greatly chagrined at the failure of some large steel-bronze guns which he had constructed for the Government, and which at some trials on the 1st inst., although strengthered with rings, could not stand a heavy charge without deterioration. This invention dates from 1874, and two years later the Government decided to use the steelbronze gun in preference to Krupp's steel weapon. For the smaller species of gun the material seems to have answered well, as the guns were used in the Bosnian campaign with satisfactory results, but it appears that for larger guns the metal was not sufficiently hard. The funeral took place on the 7th inst., and was solemnised with all the honours due to the General's rank, the ceremony being attended by a large number of naval and military officers. by a large number of naval and military officers.

SKETCHES IN SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN

OUR sketches represent an athletic meeting held at Hurnai, a military post in the Murree Hills, by General Tanner's force. "Besides foot-races for the men," writes our artist, Lieut, G. D. Giles, "there were some horse and pony contests, and the usual tent-pegging and lime-cutting for the cavalry. The grand stand, which was capable of holding any number of thousands of people, was the slope of a hill, which formed the boundary of one side of the race-course.

the slope of a hill, which formed the boundary of one side of the race-course.

"In the steeplechase for all horses, there were four competitors, and though the finish between them was not very exciting, they afforded much amusement to the spectators by their erratic performances over and round the jumps. The inevitable dog appeared on the course, on this occasion just as the Hundred Yards race for Sepoys was being finished, and very nearly succeeded in upsetting one of the runners. The beauty and fashion of the village of Hurnai, in the shape of two or three ladies whose united ages might, from their wrinkled appearance, have been nearer four than three hundred, sat on the housetops and looked on from the distance.

"The finish for the pony steeplechase, beside being very close, very nearly caused a fatality, Mr. Partridge's pony turning a complete somersault over the last hurdle. Luckily no harm was done. The Scales' consisted of a weighing spring balance, which the commanding officer kindly lent for the occasion, and over which he presided most efficiently as 'Clerk of the Scales.'"

H.M.S. "POLYPHEMUS" ELEPHANTS BORN IN CAPTIVITY THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AT FALMOUTH "FRESH BEEF FOR SUNDAY" See page 624.

A GIGANTIC SUNFLOWER

A GIGANTIC SUNFLOWER

The sunflower (Helianthus annuus) common in our flowergardens is a native of tropical America, where it sometimes attains a height of twenty feet, and bears a bloom from one foot to two feet in diameter. In England, however, it rarely grows higher than six or seven feet, and, therefore, the one represented in our engraving, which was grown last autumn in the Deanery Gardens at Chester, may fairly be considered a gigantic specimen, as its measurement was ten feet three inches, the leaves and blossom being also unusually large. In many parts of the world the sunflower is cultivated extensively, its leaves being used as cattle-fodder, and its seeds yielding a valuable oil; but in this country we believe it is looked upon as purely ornamental, although it is perhaps only the quite too altogether utterly utter devotee of modern astheticism who would care to sit up all night in contemplation of even such a "supreme" specimen as that of which we have reproduced the portrait from a photograph taken by Silvester Parry, of the Cathedral Studio, Chester.

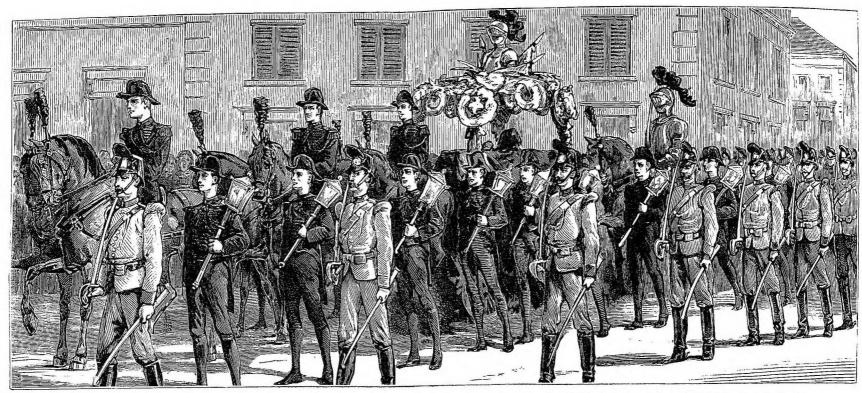
MADAME MARIE ROZE

MADAME MARIE ROZE

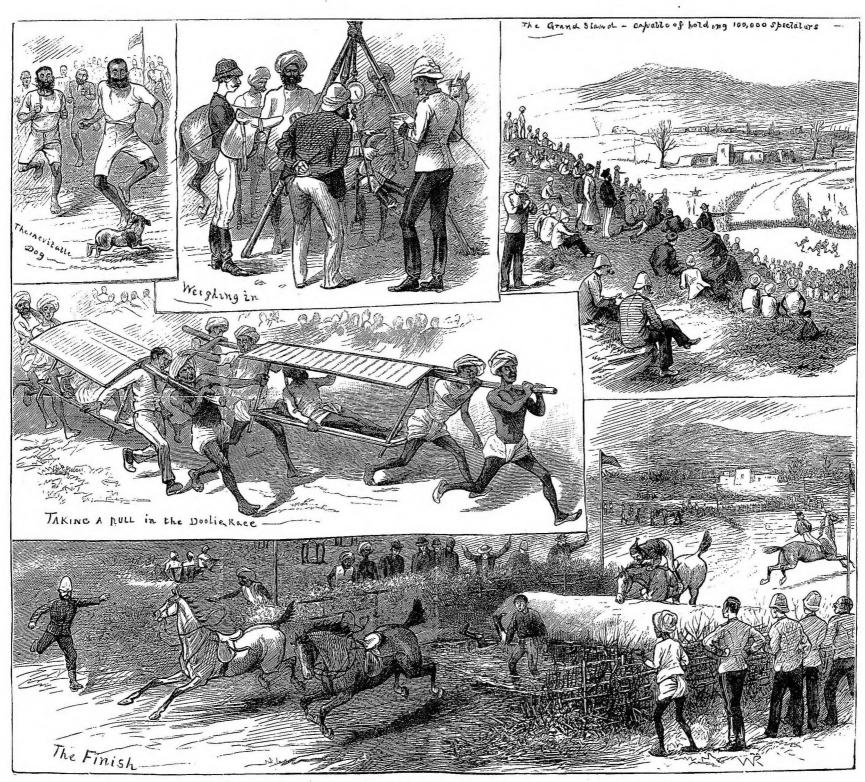
MADAME MARIE ROZE (Mrs. Mapleson) of Her Majesty's Theatre, is the daughter of M. Roze de la Haye, a lawyer in Paris, and a descendant of Count Roze de la Haye, who emigrated in 1586 from Holland, and entered the service of the King of France. Her father numbered among his clients Auber, Meyerbeer, and Flotow, and consequently Marie Roze benefited from the beginning of her career but the society of these great composers frequently meeting them at

consequently Marie Roze benefited from the beginning of her career by the society of these great composers, frequently meeting them at her father's table, together with Dumas the elder, Victor Hugo, Berlioz, Balfe, Victor Massé, Gounod, and Ambroïse Thomas.

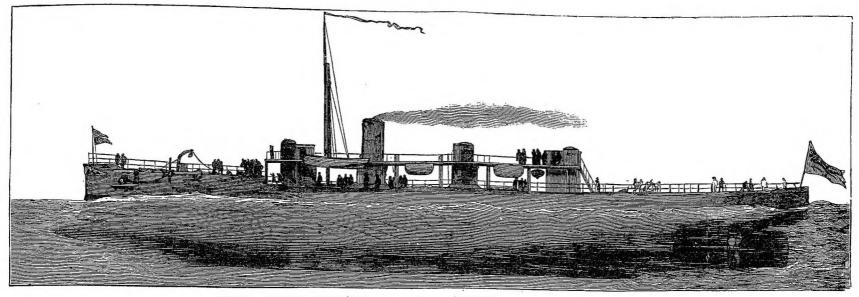
Madame Marie Roze, who was born in 1850, entered the Paris Conservatoire at a very early age, and made rapid progress there, gaining prizes for her proficiency both in singing and in comic opera. Being at once engaged at the Opéra Comique, she made her first appearance in Harold's Marie, and with such success that she was speedily entrusted by the management with other important appearance in Harold's Marie, and with such success that she was speedily entrusted by the management with other important characters, such as Anna in La Dame Blanche, Zerlina in Fra Diavolo, Benjamin in Joseph, &c. The first part which Madame Roze "created," if we may borrow the French phrase, was that of Thérèse in Le Fils du Brigadier by Victor Massé, the well-known composer of Galathie. Recognising Madame Roze's power, Auber resolved to secure her services for his new opera, Le Premier Jour de Bonheur, and offered her the part of Dielma Le Premier Jour de Bonheur, and offered her the part of Djelma. The work met with considerable success, and the "Romance of the Djinns," sung by Djelma, attained much popularity, and gained for the subject of our notice the position of an operatic star. Shortly afterwards Madame Roze played Marguerite in Faust at the Paris Opera, and pleased M. Flotow so much by her performance, that he persuaded the Opera management to allow the Opera Comique to make use of her services, feeling sure that she would command general sympathy in a dramatic part, and his predictions were realised by her success in the character of Jeanne in L'Ombre. As the war of 1870 caused the termination of Madame Roze's engagement at the principal lyrical establishments in Paris, she resolved to go to Italy, where she worked hard at her profession, matured her style, and gained general recognition. While waiting



VIENNA-THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL UCHATIUS, THE INVENTOR OF STEEL-BRONZE



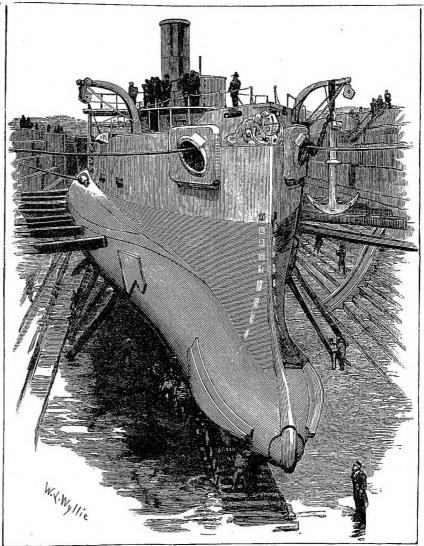
SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN - ATHLETIC MEETING AT HURNAI, MURREE HILLS



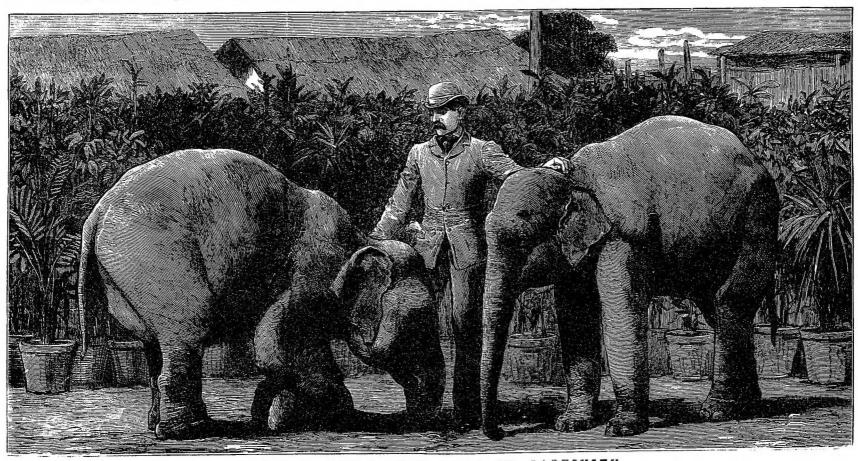
THE NEW TORPEDO-RAM "POLYPHEMUS" AFLOAT



A GIGANTIC SUNFLOWER, RECENTLY GROWN AT CHESTER



THE NEW TORPEDO-RAM "POLYPHEMUS" IN DRY DOCK



BURMESE ELEPHANTS BORN IN CAPTIVITY

for an opportunity of presenting herself before an English audience, she went to Brussels, and played in Verdi's Ballo in Maschera amid rapturous applause. She made her dibut with Mr. Mapleson's company at Her Majesty's Theatre, Drury Lane, in 1872, as Marguerite in Faust, and since then has appeared in all the great rôles of dramatic opera, her representation of Helen of Troy, in Botto's Nefistofela, a part associated in this country with Madame Nilsson, having been specially successful in the United States. Madame Roze, who is the wife of Mr. J. H. Mapleson, lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, made her first appearance this season as Mignon, a character originally intended for her by M. Ambroise Thomas. Our portrait is from a photograph by "Mora," New York.

RUINS OF A ROMAN VILLA AT MALTA

RUINS OF A ROMAN VILLA AT MALTA

Our sketch represents the excavation of the ruins of an old Roman villa at Malta, near Citta Vecchia, the ancient Medina Notabile. The artist writes, "It is supposed by some to have been the residence of Publius. Mosaic floors of various colours have been uncarthed. That in the foreground was white and black, while in the peristyle the pavement was red and green, and contained figures of a vase and of birds, and was surrounded by the remains of sixteen columns. The peristyle was twenty-four feet square, and at the right-hand foreground corner there was a communication with the tanks, the entrance to which is shown a little further to the right."

"SEVEN YEARS IN SOUTH AFRICA" See page 627.

A CRUISE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

A CRUISE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

"THE above sketches," writes our artist, "represent incidents during a seven weeks' winter cruise in the Mediterranean. We left Liverpool in a P. and O. steamer last November, and after an unusually smooth passage across the 'Bay' reached Gibraltar, where we stopped for about eight or nine hours, so that we had plenty of time to go over the fortifications and galleries, and climb up to the highest point of the Rock. On landing we were much amused at seeing a couple of men busily engaged in preparing a companion for a walk into the Spanish territory by stuffing his garments with contraband articles.

"After leaving Gibraltar we proceeded to Genoa and Leghorn, stopping at each place for about a couple of days, and from the latter took a run by rail to Pisa.

latter took a run by rail to Pisa.

"Our next port was Naples, where we had a day and a half to spare, so that we were enabled to go to Pompeii and to see the Museum. One of the sketches shows a few of the vendors of Museum. One of the sketches shows a few of the vendors of cheep jewellery, coral, cameos, and walking-sticks who came on board, making quite a bazaar on a small scale. It was curious to note with what persistency these men bid against each other, and asked twice the amount which they eventually took.

"Another curious feature of Naples was the public letter-writer, for, as the Neapolitan populace is very far from being educated, the humbler classes resort to these scribes for epistolary matters of humbler days the layer which one of the pretty persons on

humbler classes resort to these scribes for epistolary matters of every kind, from the love-letter which one of the pretty peasants on the left of the sketch is manifestly dictating, to the stern business memorandum which is being discussed by the sailor-looking man on the right. The Neapolitans are notorious for their disregard of the teclings of the lower animals, and the treatment of their horses is frequently most pitiably cruel. The man in the sketch is a characteristic type of a driver, making the air hideous by shouts and the cracking of his long whip with which he lashes his unfortunate steeds. tunate steeds.

tunate steeds.

"The day we left Naples was warm and sunny, and the view of the Bay, with smoking Vesuvius and afterwards of Capri, was splendid. That night it was so still and clear that the glimmering cone of Stromboli was quite visible away to the south-west. Catania was reached in the morning. There is not very much to be seen, except the Public Gardens and the spot where the foundation of the old town may be traced, fifteen feet below the surface. The former city was destroyed by an cruption of Mount Etna in the seventeenth sentence. From Catania, where the fishermen's costume is highly city was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Etna in the seventeenth century. From Catania, where the fishermen's costume is highly picture que, we went on to Bari and Ancona, and then to Trieste, where the castle of the ex-Emperor Maximilian, situated four miles from the town and overhanging the sea, is well worth a visit. From Trieste we crossed over to Venice, and lay there for a few days opposite the Doge's Palace—a good position for 'doing' the town. We stopped, also, at Fiume in Hungary, and which is the great seaport for Hungarian produce, and where the sketch of the fishing-boat, with the gaudily-coloured sails, so characteristic of the Adriatic coasters, was taken. We then went back again to Gibraltar in six days and a half, the coast scenery of Sicily and North Africa, and afterwards that of Spain, with the glorious Sierra Nevada, at this time snow-capped, being particularly beautiful. During most of the cruise we enjoyed spring-like weather, and throughout the trip the cruise we enjoyed spring-like weather, and throughout the trip the sea was smooth and calm, with the exception of the homeward voyage across the Pay of Biscay. Altogether a cruise in the Mediterranean is an excellent mode of escaping part of the winter, as the vessels are most comfortable and the route exceedingly interesting."

THE WATER JUMP

To the general body of spectators at a horse show, whether at Islington, Alexandra Park, Manchester, or elsewhere, the leaping competitions are invariably the most attractive and interesting items in the programme. It is not given to every one to understand the various points of the beautiful animals exhibited, and to those who do not the mere parade before the judges is naturally a somewhat tame affair. When, however, the jumping contests begin a thrill of pleasurable excitement animates the minds of all beholders, and this reaches its climax when some especially bold and skilful lady-rider reaches its climax when some especially bold and skilful lady-rider (like the one represented in our engraving) comes dashing at the water-jump. Splendidly mounted, with a seat at once firm and graceful, a light hand on either rein, a cool, steady, and confident eye, she is suddenly lifted aloft, and, clearing some four feet of furze and twelve or fourteen feet of ditch, alights safely on the firm ground beyond amid ringing cheers from the spectators, and rides off patting the arched neck of her partner in the triumph.

THE STEAMBOAT DISASTER IN CANADA

As we have already given a detailed account of this sad accident it is now only necessary to say a word or two about our engravings, which are from sketches by Mr. W. L. Judson, of London, Ontario. No. I shows the terrible scene on the lower deck of the *Victoria* at the moment that she heeled over, and just before the upper deck the moment that she heeled over, and just before the upper aeck gave way; No. 2 represents the midnight search in the river for the bodies of those who were drowned; No. 3 the scene in the gardens of the Sulphur Baths on the following day, when the bereaved relatives came to see the dead, whose remains were laid out for identification; and No. 4 is a view of the city steamboat landing-stage. The accident is now thought to have resulted from the striking of the Vict. ria upon a sunken rock or "snag," as it has been discovered that she has a large hole in her bottom.

THE SCOTTISH GATHERING

THE annual gathering in aid of the Scottish charities in London was held on Saturday last at Stamford Bridge, and was very fairly attended, the Duchess of Athole, the Earl and Countess of Kintore, and Lord Dudley being among the spectators. The grounds were gaily decorated with bunting, and the programme opened with a variety of competitions in pipe music, followed by athletic sports of

all kinds—races, jumping, tug-of-war, wrestling, putting the stone, throwing the hammer, and tossing the caber. This last, which forms the subject of our engraving, is a purely Highland feat, the "caber" being a monstrous unwieldy club or pole some dozen feet in length, which the performer balances thickest end upwards upon his hands, and then endeavours to jerk forward as far as possible. The his hands, and then endeavours to jerk forward as far as possible. The presentation of the prizes to the successful competitors by the Duchess of Athole brought the proceedings to a close.

THE ABBÉ FRANZ LISZT

THE ABBE FRANZ LISZT

This celebrated composer and pianist was born in 1811, at Raiding, near Oedenburg, in Hungary. His father was a bailiff on the estate of Prince Esterhazy. Being a good musician, he taught his son the piano, when only six years old. Three years later, the little Franz gave his first concert at Oedenburg, and with the help of two wealthy citizens, continued his studies for nearly six years. At Vienna he received his lessons of Czerny and Salieri, and at Paris of Paër. There he wished to enter the Conservatoire, being recommended by Prince Esterhazy, but was refused on account of his foreign origin. In 1824 he visited London, and other capitals of Europe; was appointed Director of the Grand Ducal Orchestra at Weimar, in 1848, and has since resided in Rome, Vienna, and Weimar, being nominated Director of the Hungarian Academy of Music in 1875. In 1865 he took orders as a priest, and since that time has chiefly devoted himself to religious music. Liszt is called the Paganini of the piano, and although nearly seventy has lost nothing of his splendid execution. During his recent journey to Antwerp from Weimar, he played at Berlin in private at the Palace. On his arrival at Antwerp on the 24th of May, he was most warmly received, and at the concert given in his honour by M. Benoit, was almost smothered by the ladies of the audience, who overwhelmed him with thousands of boungets. From Antwerp he went to Brussels, received, and at the concert given in his hollout with boths, who almost smothered by the ladies of the audience, who overwhelmed him with thousands of bouquets. From Antwerp he went to Brussels, where he played in private before the Queen of the Belgians. He is expected to visit Oedenberg on October 22nd to celebrate his seventieth birthday, and to be present at the unveiling of his own statue in his natal town.

Statue in his natal town.

One of his daughters is married to Herr Richard Wagner, the well-known "Musician of the Future." Indeed, as his various compositions testify, the Abbé himself may be reckoned as one of the chief apostles of the advanced musical school. As Mr. Groves remarks in his "Dictionary of Musicians," the appreciation of Liszt's music in this country is almost entirely due to the untiring efforts of his pupil, Mr. Walter Bache, at whose annual concerts many of his most important works have been produced.

THE BELGIAN AFRICAN EXPEDITION-CAPTAIN CAMBIER

CAMBIER

ERNEST FRANÇOIS CAMBIER was born at Ath, Belgium, in 1844, and entered the army in 1859. He worked his way to a commission, an I in 1874 was named Staff Officer. In 1877 he was ordered by H.M. the King of the Belgians, in his capacity as President of the International African Association, to proceed to Central Africa. Captain Cambier left Ostend on the 15th November, 1877, for Zanzibar. Shortly after his arrival there he lost two of his companions, Captain Crespel and Dr. Maes, and in consequence of the death of the former assumed the command of the Expedition. He started in May, 1878, on his expedition to Central Africa, and in June he was joined by M. Wauthier. On advancing into the interior he passed through several deserts, undergreat sufferings and difficulties, and afterwards traversed a mountainous region, where water could only be passed through several deserts, under great sufferings and difficulties, and afterwards traversed a mountainous region, where water could only be obtained with the greatest difficulty, meeting the Bonaparte of the Dark Continent, Mirambo, the friend of the late Dr. Livingstone and of Mr. H. M. Stanley. Although kindly received by this negro prince, Captain Cambier found him extremely selfish. He next arrived at Tabora, and from there proceeded to Karema, near which, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, he established a settlement. He found the country very fertile, several harvests being gathered during the year. The station is built of bricks dried in the sun, and is sufficiently strong to repulse any attack: the villagers feel themselves year. The station is blink of blicks the villagers feel themselves quite secure in its neighbourhood, and new settlers are stated to be continually arriving. Here the Captain was joined by Messrs. Popelin and the ill-fated English travellers, Cadenhead and Carter (Wauthier had fallen a victim to fever); later on Messrs. Ramakers, Deleu, and Bardeau, and Dr. Van den Heuveljoined him. On being cartery have been contained by the vice Captain Cambing left Karama in their bonds. Deleu, and Bardeau, and Dr. Van den Heuvel joined him. On being recalled by the King Captain Cambier left Karema in their hands. The explorer has been decorated by His Majesty as a well-deserved reward for the fatigues and hardships he has so bravely endured. Captain Cambier has returned home in perfect health, and thus proves that with care and sobriety the dreaded climate of Central Africa may be successfully traversed, and colonisation rendered possible.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Geruzet Freres, 27B, Rue de l'Ecuyer, Brussels.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR PRESTON

MR. WILLIAM FARRER ECROYD, who a few weeks since was MR. WILLIAM FARRER ELOYD, who a few weeks since was elected to Parliament for the borough of Preston in succession to Mr. E. Hermon, beating Mr. Thompson, his Liberal opponent, by 6,004 votes to 4,340, is the eldest son of the late Mr. William Ecroyd, of Lomeshaye, Lancashire. He unsuccessfully contested the North-Eastern Division of that county in 1880, and now enters Parliament for the first time, being the forty-first new member who has taken his seat since the last General Election. He is a Conservative but his return leaves the political representation of the conhas taken his seat since the last General Election. He is a Conservative, but his return leaves the political representation of the constituency unaltered, the late member having belonged to the same party. Mr. Ecroyd, who was born in 1827, has been twice married—first, in 1851, to Mary, daughter of Mr. T. Backhouse, of York; and, secondly, in 1869, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Foster, of Sabden, Lancashire.—Our portrait is from a photograph by A. Beattie, 10, Chapel Street, Preston.

SKETCHES ON THE TRANS-CASPIAN RAILWAY

SKETCHES ON THE TRANS-CASPIAN RAILWAY
Our sketches represent scenes on the Trans-Caspian Railway, which runs from Michaeloff Bay, on the eastern shore of the Caspian, a little south of Krasnovodsk, to Kizil Arvat in the Oasis of the Tekkè Turcomans, and which the Russians propose to extend to Askabad, and not improbably still further, until eventually Merv is reached. The railway was decided upon shortly after the defeat of the Russians by the Tekkè Turcomans in 1879, and a portion of it was completed in time to be of considerable service in transporting troops and war material during General Scobeleff's recent campaign. The construction of the railway was attended with considerable difficulty, the country which it traversed being a desert, destitute both of water and of fuel. Nevertheless all obstacles were surmounted, and now Russia possesses an easy communication not only mounted, and now Russia possesses an easy communication not only with the Tekke country, but with the north-western frontier of Persia. The railway was constructed under the general superintendence of Lieutenant-General Annenkoff, the Russian officer who had the charge of the transport service during the recent campaign. General Annenkoff early distinguished himself by his ability as a student, and on attaining his Colonelcy in 1867 devoted himself to the study and on attaining his Colonery in 1907 devoted nimself to the study of the application of railways to war purposes. Thus in 1869, when the organisation of the railway transport of troops came to be widely developed, General Annenkoff was appointed Director-General of the Military Transport Service. In 1871 General Annenkoff was the military representative of Russia during the Franco-Company War subsequently writing a book on the campaign. When German War, subsequently writing a book on the campaign. When in 1879 a new expedition was decided upon against the Tekkes, General Annenkoff, as we have said, was charged with the organisation and maintenance of the military communications. was wounded before Géok Tépe on December 18th, 1880, and consequently compelled to return to Russia for his health.

SURVIVORS OF BRONKER'S SPRUIT

BRONKER'S SPRUIT will be fresh in the memory of our readers as the scene of the deadly attack made on the 20th of December last by the Boers upon a British convoy, consisting of two companies of the 94th Regiment, while on its way from Leydenburg to Pretoria. The 94th Regiment, while on its way from Leyderloug to Fretoria. The British soldiers, numbering about 250, were suddenly stopped by a body of Boers more than 1,000 strong, who, after a short parley, opened fire upon them, and shot down all the officers and most of the men. The survivors were afterwards taken to Heidelberg, and the men. The survivors were alterwards taken to Heidelberg, and of course detained as prisoners of war until the completion of the recent peace negotiations, when they left the Transvaal for Natal.—Our engraving, which is from a sketch by our special artist, shows them on the road towards home under convoy of the Red Cross



THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION held its first annual meeting on Monday in St. James's Hall. Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided, said that it was no use attempting to disguise misfortune. The Conservatives had sustained a heavy blow at the last General Election, but their depression soon gave way to a spirit of resolution to repair their losses as quickly as possible, and he believed that though they had to mourn the loss of their great leader they had a great destiny in the future. He advised them to "organise, organise, organise," for the defeat of last year was largely owing to a lack of organise tree. organisation.

MR. BRADLAUGH has suffered another rebuff in the Law Courts, Mr. Justices Denman and Watkin Williams, in the Queen's Bench Division, having over-ruled his demurrer to Mr. Clarke's statement of claim in the action brought against him for taking his seat and voting in Parliament without having taken the oath, the ground of which was that the writ dated back to the first moment of the day which was that the writ dated back to the first moment of the day on which it was issued, and that consequently no cause of action had at that time arisen. Notice of appeal on the point has, however, been given.—Baron de Worms, the member for Greenwich, having been asked by the Secretary of the local Radical Association to present a petition to Parliament relating to the admission of Mr. Bradlaugh, praying that "the House will cause the law to be obeyed, and justice to be done," has written back, declining to do so because he thinks its terms are disrespectful to the House, and adding that he submitted the matter to the Speaker. declining to do so because he thinks its terms are disrespectful to the House, and adding that he submitted the matter to the Speaker, who "expressed his entire agreement with the view I have taken, and confirmed my opinion that the petition cannot be presented." On Monday, however, the Speaker, in reply to a question from Mr. Labouchere, said that the petition certainly contained terms which might bear the interpretation that the House had done that which was illegal, and that he had advised the honourable member for Greenwich that if that was his view of the construction to be put upon it, he would be justified in declining to present it. Whether such a petitition could be received was a matter for the determination of the House.

IRELAND. —The improved condition of affairs noticed in our last issue has been since maintained, and the news of the present last issue has been since maintained, and the news of the present week is rather of the punishment of past crimes and of precautionary measures than of fresh outrages. Hugh Mullen, the man who shot at Bernard Farrell in the streets of Dublin, has been convicted of wounding with intent, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Three men, convicted of rioting and assaulting the police, have received the severe sentences of five years' penal servitude; and the man who recently stabbed a soldier of the Scots Greys on Ormond Quay has been sent to prison for twelve months. Several Land League meetings have been held; but others announced have been prohibited, and no attempt has been made to disregard the prohibitions. On Sunday, at a large meeting of agricultural labourers held at Feenagh, Limerick, resolutions were passed asking for reclamation of waste lands, better dwellings, garden allotments, and an extension of the franchise, and a deputation was appointed to wait on Mr. Forster with these demands. Mr. Sexton, M.P., to wait on Mr. Forster with these demands. Mr. Sexton, M.P., who was the chief speaker, said that the farmers had incurred a debt of gratitude to the labourers, and if he thought that when they had won their own rights they would selfishly wrap themselves up in comfort, he would never again speak a word in support of their cause. He warned the labourers, however, against the attempts made to persuade them that the landlords were their friends, for they would only use them while it suited their purpose, and then cast them adrift.—Dr. M'Cabe, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has issued a Pastoral, in which he expresses regret that there are men preaching doctrines tending to dishonesty and subversion of law and order, and says that it is a matter for thankfulness that the country seems to have passed safely through the recent great crisis. The latest arrests under the Coercion Act are those of Mr. I. B. Cox, the original general Land League organiser for Ulster; crisis. The latest arrests under the Coercion Act are most J. B. Cox, the original general Land League organiser for Ulster; James and Mr. J. Hazel, the Secretary of the Gort branch. James Redpath, the agitator, has returned from America to Liverpool with the avowed intention of revisiting Ireland, which he left just before the Coercion Act came into operation. Mr. Parnell, it is announced, will leave England for another political tour in the United States as soon as the Land Bill has passed through Committee, leaving Mr. Justin McCarthy to watch its further progress.

Justin McCarthy to watch its further progress.

THE JUDGES AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—Lords Selborne and Coleridge, and several more of her Majesty's judges, dined with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Saturday last. The Lord Chancellor, returning thanks for "the House of Lords" said that although it was in a good and true sense Conservative, its sympathies were, on the whole, with the people; it was animated by a spirit of temperance, moderation, and practical good sense; and it was remarkable that the very great power it possessed had seldom, if ever, been unreasonably or unwisely used. Lord Coleridge, responding for "Her Majesty's Judges," said that he hoped and believed that English judges of the present time would bear favourable comparison with the judges of any other country, and also with the judges of this country at any other time in ability, in integrity, in learning, in courtesy, and, above all, in patience. They were, at least, masters of their work, and, under the new system initiated by the Judicature Acts, they were rapidly overtaking the causes to be the Judicature Acts, they were rapidly overtaking the causes to be

THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY CONGRESS has been sitting during the whole of this week in the great room of the Society of Arts, a preliminary Conversatione having been held at the Royal Albert Hall on Monday. The lusiness meetings were all presided over by ladies, assisted by gentlemen "assessors," and papers on all sorts of sanitary and social subjects have been read and discussed.

THE LADIES have been unusually busy during the last few days, for, in addition to the above-mentioned Congress, there has been a meeting of the Women's Protection and Provident League, presided over by Mrs. Fawcett; one in connection with the National Training School for Cookery, the Duke of Beaufort in the chair; that of the Women's Peace Association; and that of the opponents of the State Regulation of Vice. A lengthy address on the "Duties of Women in Regard to the Life of the Nation" has also been delivered by an American lecturess to a sympathetic audience mainly composed of

THE "MONARCH" EXPLOSION.—Fatal accidents occur with alarming frequency in the British Fleet. The news of the explosion

on board the pinnace of H.M.S. Monarch comes upon us before we have well recovered from the shock created by the Doterel disaster. The Monarch was lying off Goletta, the port of Tunis, disaster. The Monarch was lying off Goletta, the port of Tunis, making preparations for torpedo practice, and the pinnace was lying alongside, when two pounds and a quarter of gun-cotton exploded on the latter (the cause is not stated), killing Lieutenant Baker and wounding Midshipman Bruce, and six seamen, one of whom named Birch, has since died. There will of course be an official inquiry into the matter. The Doterel court-martial, originally fixed for the end of this month, will not be held until the completion of the examination of the wreck.

Oxford Commemoration has this year better the port of Tunis, and the properties of the examination of the wreck.

the examination of the wieck.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION has this year been celebrated in fine weather, but the death of Professor Rolleston has thrown a shade of gloom over the festivities. The town has been full of visitors during the whole week, and the various entertainments have followed each other in quick succession. On Friday the Union content gave a ball, on Saturday the dinner of the Compile Clark. followed each other in quick succession. On Friday the Union Society gave a ball, on Saturday the dinner of the Canning Club was held, "Show Sunday" saw crowded congregations at the College chapels, and a brilliant assemblage of promenaders in the Broad Walk; Monday a concert in the Sheldonian Theatre, and the procession of boats on the river; Tuesday the Flower Show of the Oxfordshire Horticultural Show; and Wednesday the Encoenia, the recipients of honorary degrees being the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, General Menabrea the Italian Minister, the Bishop of Limerick, Dr. Westcott, Sir R. R. Lingen, Mr. Chester, and Mr. Burne Jones. The Masonic Fête was also held on the same day, and the University Ball in the evening brought the week's programme to an end. programme to an end.

THE ROYAL REVIEW OF VOLUNTEERS AT WINDSOR will probably THE ROYAL REVIEW OF VOLUNTEERS AT WINDSOR will probably be made the occasion for something like a general holiday in London, the Stock Exchange having decided to close on that day. Although fully 51,000 men will muster on parade, it is stated that quite 12,000 will be disappointed owing to the refusal of the railway companies to provide accommodation for more than the number originally agreed upon, and the consequent rejection by the War Office authorities of all applications made subsequent to the 1st inst. The Royal Review of the Scottish Volunteers at Edinburgh will be bald on the 24th of 25th of August.

The Royal Review of the Scottish Volunteers at Edinburgh will be held on the 24th or 25th of August.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS FYUND held its seventeenth annual festival on Saturday, Sir Stafford Northcote presiding. Subscriptions announced amounted to 1,100%.—The Printers' Pension and Almshouse Corporation held its fifty-fourth annual anniversary dinner on Monday, under the presidency of Earl Spencer; 1,200%. was subscribed.

THE RICHMOND FREE LIBRARY, erected and stocked with 7,100 volumes at a cost of about 3,000%, part of which is covered by donations made to supplement the penny rate which produces 548%, per year, was opened on Saturday by Countess Russell, Lord Aberdare, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Sir Trevor Lawrence, and Sir Erskine May being among the speakers. Richmond is the first parish in Greater London which has availed itself of the provisions of the Act, but it is to be hoped that other places will soon follow the good example. Kingston and Wimbledon are said to be already "thinking about it."

THE CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES was on Sunday paraded in Westminster Hall, in the presence of General Sir F, Roberts, who congratulated Captain Walter and the men on the completeness of the organisation. It was stated that the Liverpool division had been re-established, and that divisions were about to be formed at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

OBITUARY, --- Among the deaths of the week is that of Josiah Mason, the great philanthropist, who began life as a street cake-seller, and ultimately acquired great wealth, a very large portion of which he expended in educational and other charitable benefactions. which he expended in educational and other charitable benefactions. Chief among the inventions and improvements which formed the basis of his fortune were steel pens, electro-plating, and the vulcanising of india-rubber. He was eighty-six years of age. We published his portrait on July 6, 1872, Vol. VI., page 16.—Another recorded death is that of the learned scholar and scientist, Dr. George Rolleston, the Linacre Professor of Physiology at Oxford. He was only fifty-two years of age.



On Monday the House of Lords was the scene of a spectacle in which the Royal Princes took a prominent part. Prince Leopold, having been created Duke of Albany, came to take his seat in the House of Peers. The seat which Royalty "takes" on ordinary occasions is the front cross-bench just behind the table where, among the other clerks, the brother of the late Lord Beaconsfield busily makes entries and dockets Bills. This bench, standing crosswise between the two parties, is indicative of the attitude of neutrality which Royalty discreetly assumes in the Legislature. On great occasions, when the Queen presides in person in Parliament, her sons take up their station within the rails to guard the Throne. Each has his particular chair set on either side of the Throne. On Monday a fresh chair was added, and thither in due course the new Peer was conducted.

It was well known that the ceremony of induction was to take On Monday the House of Lords was the scene of a spectacle in

new Peer was conducted.

It was well known that the ceremony of induction was to take place on Monday. But, perhaps, it was not so generally known that four o'clock was the hour fixed. Hence the attendance of Peers was very meagre. Lord Granville, as leader of the House, was in his place, finding for sole company on the Ministerial bench Earl Spencer. No leader of the Opposition felt it his duty to grace the occasion with his presence, and altogether there were not more than forty Peers in the House. The galleries were better filled, the ladies having come down in considerable numbers to see the show. Amongst those present were the Princess of Wales and her daughters, who watched the proceedings with manifest interest, and were evidently greatly delighted with the appearance of their uncle Leopold in a red gown, slashed with ermine, and set off by the broad blue ribbon of the Garter. The Princess Louise and the Duchess of Teck were also in the gallery, Princess Louise and the Duchess of Teck were also in the gallery, and one or two gentlemen in uniform sat in the Ambassadors

Gallery.

The feeble steps of the venerable Black Rod marshalled a The feeble steps of the venerable Black Rod marshalled a procession that was not very long nor strikingly imposing. First came Garter King-at-Arms, wearing the tabarete, and doubtless reminding the two little girls in the Gallery offigures they have often met with on boxes of bonbons. Then there was the Earl Marshal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the new peer, the Prince of Wales, and lastly, the Duke of Cambridge bringing up the rear with soldierly precision. All this time the Lord Chancellor was seated on the Woolsack, wearing his cocked hat, the purpose of which became apparent when, the procession filing before him, the Duke of Albany, who also wore a cocked hat, solemnly raised it three times, a signal answered with great regularity by the Lord Chancellor. This done the Duke, bowing low, handed to the Lord Chancellor a parchment roll which the Lord Chancellor handed to the Reading Clerk, who presently disclosing its contents, it proved to be the patent creating "our well beloved son and trusty councillor Leopold George Duncan Albert, Baron Arklow, Earl of Clarence, and Duke of Albany."

Whilst this was read the three Royal Princes stood on one side of

the table to the left of the Woolsack, on the other being ranged the high officers of ceremony. When the Clerk had made an end of reading, the oath was presented to the new peer, and, as there is no Sir Wilfred Lawson in the House of Lords, this part of the proceedings passed off quietly, the Duke reciting the oath, kissing the book, and signing the roll. After this he was led up to the chair placed to the left of the Throne, and took his seat in it, the Prince of Wales standing on one side and the Duke of Cambridge on the other. Not a word passed. A hushed silence prevailed throughout the House, the ladies manifestly marvelling what would come next. What came next was that the Duke, who had anxiously kept his eye on Garter King-at-Arms, received a signal which permitted him to conclude that he had done enough. He therefore rose, and with fresh obeisance to the Lord Chancellor, acknowledged as before by solemn raising of the cocked hat, he went forth, escorted by his brother and the Duke of Cambridge.

It the House of Commons the proceedings of the week have been much less exciting. The Land Bill has been, as heretofore, the pièce de resistance, occupying whatever time the Government could spare. Yesterday (Friday) the progress of the Committee was intermitted by the necessity of dealing with the Army Organisation Scheme. On Tuesday, comparatively slight progress was made, and thus the record of accomplished work for the week does not quite come up to the expectation formed by the general good temper of parties which made itself manifest immediately after the Whitsun

come up to the expectation formed by the general good temper of parties which made itself manifest immediately after the Whitsun parties which made itself manifest immediately after the Whitsun Recess. On Monday the Committee resumed the Bill on Clause 3, which it passed before rising. On Tuesday it took up Clause 4, but after four hours' talk left a considerable portion of it as a legacy for Thursday. Within the week important alterations of the Bill in a sense acceptable to the Conservative Opposition had been announced by the Premier. First amongst these is the modification of the arrangement by which the initiative of putting the Court in action remains solely to the tenant. When Clause 7 is reached Mr. Gladstone will introduce an amendment by which this advantage will be accorded in equal terms to the landlord. Another important alteration is the abandonment of the attempt to define fair rent and tenant right which had been made in Clause 7. This is a matter which Mr. Gladstone, to the evident approval of both sides of the House, will leave to the discretion of the Court.

The announcement made of the concession to the landlords of the right to go into Court was received with marks of satisfaction on the

The announcement made of the concession to the landlords of the right to go into Court was received with marks of satisfaction on the Conservative benches, whilst Mr. Parnell lifted upon his voice and proclaimed that henceforward the Bill would be entirely useless to the tenant. This appears to indicate that there is something of special value to somebody in this amendment, though to the average mind, fully informed of the provisions of the Bill, it does not appear clear where the great benefit to the landlords rests. It would appear that what the landlord is now to have formally conceded to him he practically enjoyed under the Bill as originally drafted. The avowed object of the establishment of the Court is to secure what the tenant would call fair rent. The raison d'être of the Bill is the allegation of rack-renting, and its powers will be uniformly invoked to lower rent. There is no conceivable case in which the Court would be moved to increase a rent. There is nothing now, nor will there be anything after the Bill passes, to prevent a landlord raising his rent. Only after the Land Act passes, when a landlord raising his rent. Only after the Land Act passes, when a landlord raising his rent. Thus, if the landlord hankers after going into Court, all he has to do is to raise his rent, and the tenant will do the rest.

Tuesday night was secured by Mr. Anderson for a motion by which he heldly attempts to grapple with the crying evil of Parlia-

Tuesday night was secured by Mr. Anderson for a motion by which he boldly attempts to grapple with the crying evil of Parliawhich he boldly attempts to grapple with the crying evil of Parliamentary procedure. The opportunity enjoyed by any irresponsible or reckless men to interrupt public business by moving the adjournment at question time is the most fruitful source of the Parliamentary deadlock. Mr. Anderson proposes to meet it by borrowing a leaf out of the book of the American Legislature. He proposes that a member desiring to move the adjournment of the House at question time must wait till the questions on the paper are disposed of, when he would have five minutes to explain the reasons why he should not await the ordinary course of events. The House would then divide on the question whether he might make the motion, and unless one-third of those present vote with him his mouth would be closed. This resolution may be capable of amendment, but it certainly raised the question in a practical form, and was worthy of discussion. The House, however, shrank from handling the subject, and mem-The House, however, shrank from handling the subject, and members unanimously stopping away, no House was made at nine o'clock. Wednesday afternoon was occupied with discussing capital punishment. Mr. Pease brought in a Bill for its abolition, which, on a division, found 79 supporters against 175 opponents.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH CLERKS.—It is much to be regretted that Mr. Fawcett's scheme for the readjustment of the duties and the scale of wages in the Telegraphic Department and the Post Office has failed to give satisfaction to the telegraphists and sorting clerks. The scheme appears to have been conceived in a liberal spirit. The proposed changes affect no fewer than 10,000 men, and the total increase of cost which they would involve is stated to be an immediate charge of 67,000%, and a prospective annual average of 152,000%. There is to be a new classification and scale of wages uniform for the sorting branch and the telegraphists, stated to be an immediate charge of 67,000L, and a prospective annual average of 152,000L. There is to be a new classification and scale of wages uniform for the sorting branch and the telegraphists, overtime is to be paid at a higher rate, and night attendance is to be reduced to seven hours, and in many instances a week is to be added to the annual holiday leave. The men, however, complain of the new scheme as vague, indefinite, and delusive, the only concession which they recognise as real being the limitation of night duty; and the feeling amongst them is one of great dissatisfaction, especially in the provinces, where the concessions are stated to be even less than in the case of the metropolitan clerks, although the same duties are performed. It is intimated in the Treasury minute that the benefits of the scheme will be withheld from any office, the members of which join in "extra official organised agitation," and that if the existing Post Office Acts are found to be inadequate for the protection of the public against a wilful interruption of postal or telegraphic communication, their lordships will apply to Parliament for extended powers. These threats do not appear to have had much effect upon the malcontents, who have announced their determination of abiding by the decision of the Conference to be held on the 3rd prox. Still it is to be hoped of the Conference to be held on the 3rd prox. Still it is to be hoped that they will see the wisdom of abandoning all idea of a strike, which can only have the effect of alienating from them much of the which can only have the effect of alienating from them much of the public sympathy which is now accorded to them, and widen the breach between themselves and the authorities under whom they serve. The quarrel is a long-standing one, and there is naturally a good deal to be said on each side. On the one hand the inexorable law of supply and demand, and the duty of careful management of the public purse, may be urged, whilst on the other it is undeniable that many cases of hardship from excessive work and inadequate pay have been shown to exist. whilst on the other it is undeniable that many cases of natusing from excessive work and inadequate pay have been shown to exist. Still the concessions now made are not by any means inconsiderable, and if the men have failed to obtain all that they demanded, they should remember that half a loaf is better than no bread. With regard to the right of publicly ventilating their grievances and the unrestricted use of their voting power they have our entire sympathy, for we cannot see why a Government servant should be tongue-tied more than any other person; but if it is to be a contest à outrance, they can hardly complain of the authorities fighting with such weapons as come readiest to hand, still less of their refusal to treat helium agritators in the come and the world a world. treat habitual agitators in the same manner as they would a more tractable set of men.



AN ATTEMPT TO ACCLIMATISE ENGLISH PHEASANTS in the Rocky Mountains is now being made, a number of fine birds having

BIG WREATHS OF REAL FLOWERS suspended from the handles of parasols are worn in Paris by ultra-fashionables instead of the usual floral bouquets at the top of the sunshade.

SEATS FOR LONDON SHOPWOMEN, though warmly advocated and adopted in some few cases, are still few and far between. They certainly manage these matters better in New York, where the Legislature has passed a Bill making it compulsory for shopkeepers to provide seats for their employées.

THE LATE M. LITTRE'S WORKS are likely to become somewhat rare, if there is any truth in the statement that Madame Littré—who is a fervent Catholic, and bitterly disapproved of her husband's opinions—has burnt all the philosopher's unpublished manuscripte, and intends to withdraw every one of his books from circulation.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.—Two of the most successful pictures of animated crowds we have ever seen have been produced by Messrs. Hills and Saunders. The photographs represent the progress of the Royal party at the recent Ascot Meeting, and are as remarkable for truth of general effect as they are for clearness and completeness of detail.

THE FLOWERING OF THE BAMBOO and an abundant mango crop in India are regarded as evil omens, the former generally preceding a famine, and the latter being invariably followed by sickness and dearth. This year the bamboo has flowered abundantly from the Jumna to the Sutlej, according to a statement in the *Times of India*, while the mango crop has been unusually profuse. Superstitious people, therefore, are indulging freely in most alarming predictions.

EVERY BRITISH REGIMENT REPRESENTED IN THE BATTLE EVERY BRITISH REGIMENT REPRESENTED IN THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO still keeps up the custom of decorating the colours with laurel on the anniversary of the battle, and last Saturday the practice was carefully observed, the Grenadier Guards which mounted the "Queen's Guard" receiving the laurels at St. James's Palace. Further, the hearse which conveyed the body of the Duke of Wellington to St. Paul's was duly decked with laurels and immortelle wreaths.

THE CORINTH CANAL will probably be begun next spring, if General Turr's plans are approved by the con.ing Geographical Congress at Venice, and ought to be completed in five years' time. It will be 48 mètres long and 6 mètres wide. Three centuries before our era Demetrius Poliorcertes proposed to cut through the Lethouse and the scheme was also taken up by Casser Caligrals. Isthmus, and the scheme was also taken up by Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, while in the Middle Ages the Venetians planned a water-way for the benefit of their trade. Coming down to the present century, in 1826 M. Virlet d'Aoust, who accompanied the French Expedition to the Morea, energetically advocated a canal, but his project proved too expensive for the Greek Government. Plans were drawn up and concessions made in 1852, 1859, 1869, and 1870, but until the present time all projects have met with the same fate.

LONDON MORTALITY increased last week, and 1,403 deaths were registered against 1,346 during the previous seven days, an increase of 57, being 19 above the average, and at the rate of 19 per 1,000. These deaths included 82 from small-pox, an increase of 23, and exceeding the average by 40; the number of small-pox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals at the end of last week was 1,612. There were 66 deaths from measles (an increase of 6) to from small-pox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals at the end of last week was 1,612. week was 1,012. There were be deaths from meases (an increase of 2), 36 from scarlet fever (an increase of 9), 10 from diphtheria (a decline of 1), 28 from whooping-cough (an increase of 1), 2 from typhus fever, 8 from enteric fever (an increase of 4), and 30 from diarrhea (an increase of 8). Different forms of violence caused 57 deaths. There were 2,480 births registered (against 2,358 the previous week), being 29 above the average. The mean temperature of the air was 60'4 and 1'1 deg. above the average.

of the air was 60.4 and 1.1 deg. above the average.

MM. DETAILLE AND BERNE-BELLECOUR, the French war painters, who accompanied the French expedition to Tunis, have come home laden with African subjects. They were greatly disappointed, however, throughout the campaign to find a grey, heavy atmosphere instead of the brilliant blue sky they had anticipated. The Kroumir prisoners were very unwilling to be sketched, and often two soldiers were required to hold the rebellious model, whose hands also were tied behind him. One native in particular was so violent that three soldiers had to hold his head. M. Detaille's studio in Paris, by the way, is not the luxurious abode crowded with bric-à-brac generally affected by his brother artists. It is a huge bare shed, entirely devoted to soher work, sketches and portions of military equipment forming the only furniture. A stuffed horse occupies one corner. horse occupies one corner.

A JOURNALISTIC STRIKE in Vienna during the recent wedding festivities created a great deal of annoyance in the city. The Court authorities treated the local reporters so shabbily by promising them twenty invitations for the Palace Ball, and not sending the cards, that the journals decided not to mention the ball at all. This decision caused much consternation at Court, the Minister President tried to induce the "officious" papers to publish a report, and sent an officer in full uniform at midnight to the proprietor of the Frendenblatt, to induce him to come. The latter, who as a nobleman is entitled to go to Court, however, was in bed, and refused to move, saying that as a journalist he was too much insulted to yield. Accordingly the Vienna papers were totally silent on the subject, the omission being felt all the more by the Viennese as the English, French, and Belgian reporters had been

MR. GOSCHEN ON HIS WAY HOME FROM CONSTANTINOPLE had MR. GOSCHEN ON HIS WAY HOME FROM CONSTANTINOPLE had a brush with the Russian police at Odessa, according to the American Register. After visiting the Governor General he went to the station to take the train for St. Petersburg, and found the police trying to keep back the crowd, who were anxious to see the "high personage." Mr. Goschen was in civilian attire, and was accompanied by the captain of the steamer which brought him from Constantinople, the naval officer being gorgeous in full uniform, and wearing several decorations. The police immediately fixed upon the captain as the celebrity, and angrily watched Mr. Goschen taking precedence of his companion. When, however, Mr. Goschen was going to step into the railway carriage first their patience gave way, going to step into the railway carriage first their patience gave way, and seizing the collar of the Ambassador's coat they dragged him forcibly back. The mistake, however, was speedily explained, much to Mr. Goschen's amusement. It was only a case of "trop de zile."



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH INSPECTING THE COAST-GUARD AT FALMOUTH - THE DUCHESS FIRING A LIFE-SAVING ROCKET

"FRESH BEEF FOR SUNDAY"

This is Saturday afternoon in Northern Queensland. Acting upon the well-known plan of "First catch your hare before you cook him," the bushman depicted, armed with a long stock whip, is driving an unfortunate bullock into the yard, there to be killed and dressed for the next day's dinner.—Our engraving is from a sketch by Mr. A. Travers, Queensland.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AT FALMOUTH

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, during their recent cruise of inspection along the Western Coast in the Prince's yacht Lively, called at Falmouth on the 28th ult. They were received in the town by the Mayor, and drove to the new Battery at Castle Drive, where they saw the gun-drill carried out, under the direction of the officer in command. Subsequently they visited the Coastguard Station at Swanpool, where the coastguard men went through their practice with the rocket apparatus for saving life. The Duchess herself fired one of the rockets successfully, although she was very timid, and at the first attempt ran off without setting light to the fuze.—Our engraving is from a sketch by Mr. Walter Truscott, of Falmouth.

ELEPHANTS BORN IN CAP-TIVITY

IT is an extremely rare occurrence for elephants to breed while in captivity, but they occasionally do so; and our engraving gives the portraits of two fine specimens of the Burmese species, which have recently been imported into this country by a private gentleman, who travelled to Burmah on purpose to secure them. Both are descended

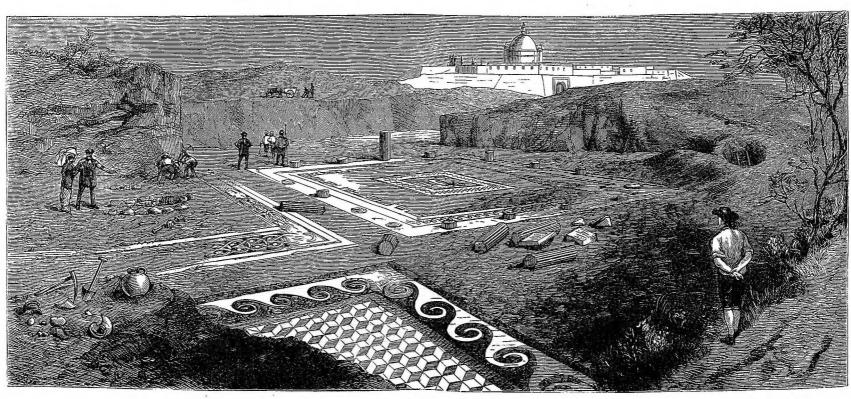


MDME, MARIE ROZE, OF HER MAJESTY'S OPERA

from the same sire, a superb animal called "Beeloh" (Giant), but from different dams, the elder, "Jimmie," born in June, 1876, having been foaled by "Khymer" (Tigress), and the younger, "Jock," by "Ekremcy" (Empress).—Our engraving is from a photograph by Westfield and Co., 13, Government Place, Calcutta.

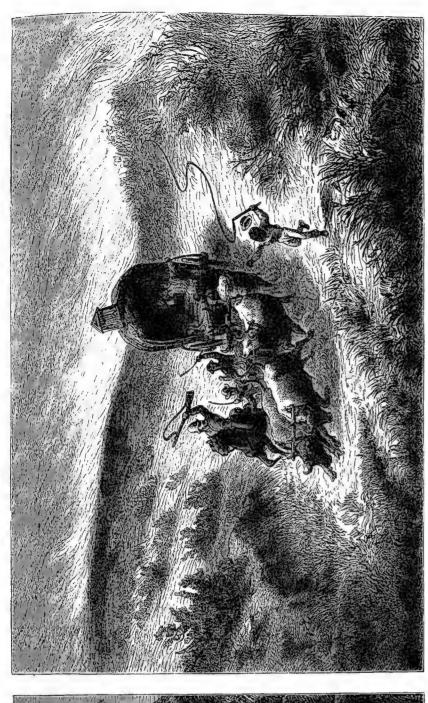
H.M.S. "POLYPHEMUS"

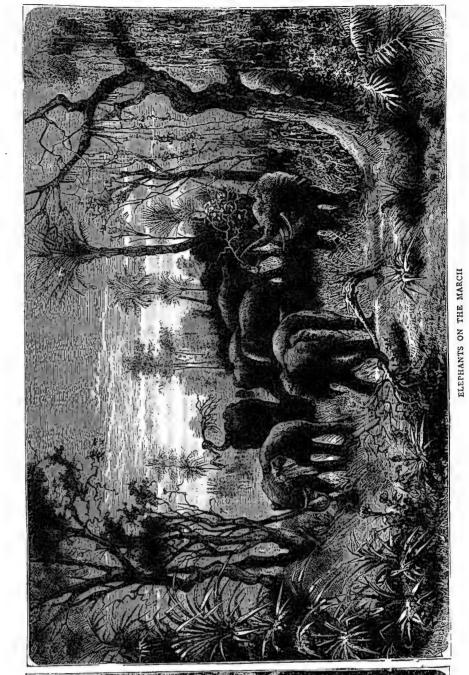
This new monster war vessel, which was successfully launched at Chatham last week, is of very novel and peculiar construction. She was designed by Mr. R. Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction, and built under the superintendence of Mr. R. P. Saunders, Chief Constructor of the Dockyard. In shape something like the familiar "cigar" steam yachts, she is 240 feet long between the perpendiculars, whilst her greatest breadth is 40 feet, and her depth of hold 18 ft. 9 in. She is clad in steel-plate armour three inches in thickness down to six feet below the water line, and is built in water-tight compartments, so that her entire superstructure may be shot away, and the formidable ram, which is intended to be her chief weapon, may be broken off without endangering the safety of her crew. The ram projects 14 feet beyond the body of the vessel, and is made hollow for the discharge of Whitehead torpedoes, which can also be discharged from two ports on either side of the hull; and she will also carry spar or deck torpedoes. Upon her deck there are also six revolving turrets for carrying Nordenfelt guns; and two conning towers from which the steering gear can be actuated. She will be propelled by twin three-bladed screws driven by engines of 5,500 horse-power, and her estimated speed is seventeen knots an hour. Such is the latest addition to our Royal Navy. She is professedly an experiment, and it is of course yet too early for any one unskilled in marine architecture to hazard a guess as to her behaviour at sea or her efficiency in a naval engagement.

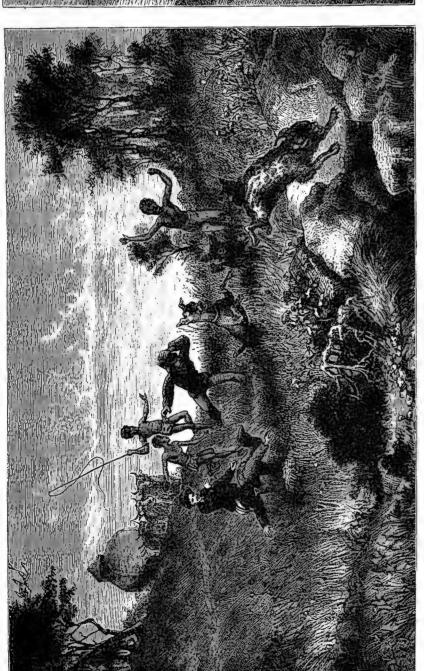


EXCAVATING THE RUINS OF A ROMAN VILLA AT MALTA













AN ACTORS' PIC-NIC

THERE was quite a little crowd about the precincts of the Theatre Royal, Mangoldwurzel, on that bright May morning to see the members of Mr. Lansdowne Chesterfield's company mount into the large two-horsed brake that was to convey them for their annual pic-nic in the grounds of Sir Joseph Finch.

It was in the old days of theatrical circuits, when the same company with the same pieces reappeared at regular intervals in

It was in the old days of theatrical circuits, when the same company, with the same pieces, reappeared at regular intervals in the same theatres, and were welcomed everywhere as old friends. Sir Joseph was a country gentleman of the old school, his patronage was the main support of the Theatre Royal, Mangoldwurzel, and once in each year he invited all the actors and actresses to pic-nic in the fine old woods attached to his mansion, entertained them to an excellent luncheon, and sent a vehicle to convey them there an excellent luncheon, and sent a vehicle to convey them there

A "call" had been made on the previous night for the company to assemble upon the stage at ten o'clock the next morning. The Theatre Royal, Mangoldwurzel, was situated in a retired and remote Theatre Royal, Mangoldwurzel, was situated in a retired and remote thoroughfare, known by the unromantic name of Cow Lane. It was a depressing looking building, merely a dingy brick wall pierced by a couple of windows and three doorways, above which were three dirty lamps and three half-obliterated inscriptions—"Pit," "Boxes," "Gallery." Alas! the Theatre Royal has long since been turned into a rag and bone warehouse.

Of course the ladies were late, and came up very much flustered, and of course immediately remembered they had forgotten some.

turned into a rag and bone warehouse.

Of course the ladies were late, and came up very much flustered, and of course immediately remembered they had forgotten something, and had to send off a flying messenger; and of course the gentlemen grumbled, and made depreciatory remarks upon the female sex in general. But at length all were seated, the coachman gave the signal, and, after cautiously threading the narrow and dirty defiles of Cow Lane, the horses dashed along the principal street in fine style; everybody came to doors and windows; impressionable youths of romantic tendencies smiled sweetly upon their favourites in muslin and cambric, and thought to be their companions on that day would be to exhaust life's pleasures; impressionable young ladies gazed slily upon their favourites in straw hats and light tweed suits, and thought much the same. Irreverent, unimaginative shop-boys, who always laughed at the sentimental scenes, thought what a jolly lark it would be to sit alongside Sam Smart, the low comedian, all day, and listen to his "rum" sayings. Serious shopkeepers and sour old ladies cast grim and condemnatory glances upon the cheerful faces that swept past so swiftly, and expressed their opinion that Sir Joseph ought to be ashamed of himself, and that if he wanted to have a pic-nic in his grounds he might have found much more deserving people than these children of Satan. Those who had the personal acquaintance of the ladies and gentlemen waved their hands and their hats, and sent after them wishes for the day's enjoyment; and to judge by the hearty laughter that rang through the clear bright air, and the merry faces that beamed in the sunlight, there seemed every probability that the good wishes would be fulfilled.

In a few minutes they had passed out of the precincts of the small town into the dusty glare of the high road; every wayfarer stopped to look after them until they were out of sight, the women and children came out of the cottages to stare in rustic wonderment, and the labourers in the fiel

children came out of the cottages to stare in rustic wonderment, and the labourers in the fields rested upon their spades to gape after them. The principal object of all this attention was the low comedian, Sam Smart, who, dressed in a staring plaid suit, a scarlet necktie, and a low-crowned hat stuck on the back of his closely-cropped, bullet-shaped head, worked off his exuberance of animal spirits by standing up in the carriage and imitating a post-horn through his closed hands, interrupting the performance only to flourish his hat with exaggerated

bows to the women, and throw personal remarks at the men.

Sam Smart was the belte noir of the more genteel part of the company, as he delighted in private life to identify himself with the characters he portrayed upon the stage, and the only drawback upon the day's enjoyment was the fear that he should commit himself with the characters he proposed to the stage. self, and disgrace the gentility of his confrères and consaurs. It was only a five miles' drive, and the spirited horses—to use a phrase of

Mr. Smart's—did it in less than no time.

Through the park gates, and up the broad avenue that led to the house, dashed the horses in fine style. At the door was Sir Joseph, a fine, portly, rubicund-faced, middle-aged gentleman, who was very polite with the ladies, and very familiar with the gentlemen; and at every window and every coign of vantage from which a glimpse could be obtained were the broad grinning faces of the servants, and Sam committed his first solecism by winking at them all round, and kissing his hand very demonstratively to the females; while to Sir Joseph's offer of refreshment, which was declined by all the rest, he replied that he shouldn't mind just a wet to wash down the dust. A huge tankard of strong foaming ale was immediately brought out, and the male portion of the guests were by no means loth—to use another of Mr. Smart's phrases, "to dip their beaks in it." The ladies were very much disgusted, and Miss Dolly Fortescue, who played the walking ladies, declared she felt ready to sink through the earth

In a few moments they were all away beneath the soft green foliage In a few moments they were all away beneath the soft green foliage of the woods, wandering through sun-glinted glades, or devious bramble-bound paths. "Let's do something—let's get up something—a comic ballet," cried the irrepressible Sam. "I'll be Pierrot, you," addressing the "first old man," a very stately and rather acidloking old gentleman, "shall be Pantaloon, and you," indicating Miss Dolly Fortescue and Mr. Brown Tremayne, the juvenile gentleman, "the lovers!" which latter remark, striking home, made Miss Dolly blush and look daggers at the speaker. But he was now capering about to the accompaniment of his own whistling, with all the grimaces and contortions incidental to that extraordinary creation called Pierrot, and when nobody answered to his appeals to give him called Pierrot, and when nobody answered to his appeals to give him "the slap," pretended to dash himself against the trees with a

called Pierrot, and when nobody answered to his appeals to give him "the slap," pretended to dash himself against the trees with a rebound that sent him head over heels, and clapped his hands together with a sharp report to represent the blow.

"By Jove!" he cried, stopping suddenly, "what a splendid place this would be to do the monkey business—real trees, a real wood;" and the next moment he was on all fours, gibbering and showing his teeth, and scratching himself in the most approved simian fashion. Just at that moment a farmer's boy was crossing the path. With terror-stricken face and open mouth, he stopped short to regard this wonderful phenomenon. Such a spectator gave new virgour to the gibbering and scratching: suddenly, with an new vigour to the gibbering and scratching; suddenly, with a nunearthly screech, Sam made a leap at the rustic, who, with a howl of terror, took to his heels, and never once looked round until he was out of the sound of the peals of laughter which his fright evoked from the lookers-on

A little exhausted by his exertions, Sam lit his pipe and threw himself down upon the grass, where he said he should remain "listening to the dickey birds till it was pecking time." One or two lovers of the Virginian weed joined him, while the ladies and the more gallant members of the other sex wandered among the trees, gathering bouquets of primroses and violets and blue bells, and indulging in a little romantic enthusiasm over the picturesque, and in one or two cases in a little sentimental billing and cooing

At length the loud ding-dong of the Abbey bell summoned all to luncheon. Tables covered with good things were set upon the lawn, and no time was lost by the guests, whose appetites were well sharpened by the fresh air, in seating themselves. At the head sat the manager in a brand new summer suit bought for the occasion. On his right was his leading lady, Miss Selina Montressor, whose stately form, Roman nose, and line of business were appropriately, if unseasonably, embellished by a dress of black velvet, which, however, the dust of the roads had somewhat tarnished.

On his left was his wife, who usually took the soubrettes, a very plump lady in a light silk and many furbelows, of whom it was the opinion of young and aspiring actresses that it was time she took to the old women. On each side of these were ranged the other members of the company and at the end the irrepressible Sam who members of the company, and at the end the irrepressible Sam, who the moment he sat down began rubbing his stomach, goggling his eyes, licking and smacking his lips, and otherwise expressing a ravenous hunger.

eyes, licking and smacking his lips, and otherwise expressing a ravenous hunger.

"I say, old man," he whispered to one of the grinning servants, "bring me a big plateful."

"I wish you would behave like a gentleman," broke in the "first old woman," who sat next to him."

"It's all very well for you, mum, who indulges in the luxury of an occasional red herring for dinner," answered Sam in a loud voice, "to talk to me, who only gets gruel, and little o' that, six days in the week, and the smell of my fellow lodger's roast meat on a Sunday." This sally so convulsed the attendants that one, shaking with laughter, upset a glass of claret over Mrs. Manager's silk dress, while another emptied a plateful of chicken into Miss Montressor's lap, much to the indignation of those ladies. Mr. Chesterfield now called him very sharply to order; and, assuming a look of lugubrious penitence that nearly choked one of the footmen, Mr. Smart subdued into whispers and glances. But only for a short time. He inquired the name of every dish upon the table, asked with an innocent look if ducks were the things that went "quack, quack!" vowed he had never tasted one before, and expressed huge delight at the flavour. Then he asked if he might put what he couldn't eat into his hat for the next day, pretended that he mistook port wine for porter, wanted to know why they were so stingy as to give it out in such small glasses, smacked his lips at the first gulp, and wanted to know what tap it was drawn from, as he'd like to know where to get it.

"That low beast shall have his notice on Saturday," whispered know where to get it.

"That low beast shall have his notice on Saturday," whispered Mrs. C. to her lord. "He has disgraced us all."

Mrs. C. to her lord. "He has disgraced us all."

Mr. Chesterfield nodded, but Sam was too great a favourite with the gallery—and Sam knew it—for his services to be dispensed with.

Presently Sir Joseph joined the party, and his health was drunk with much enthusiasm, to which, while everybody else had their glass to the lips, the dreadful Sam added: "And here's hoping he may come to all our benefits." may come to all our benefits."

Sir Joseph, who was a good-natured man and fond of a joke,

Sir Joseph, who was a good-natured man and fond of a joke, laughed heartily at this reminder, and after expressing his pleasure at having so much talent about him, at which Sam put his hat before his face to express his modesty, said that he should certainly do all he could for each actor's night, at which there was a loud clattering of glass, and Sam shouted "Hooray!"

After this Sir Joseph invited the ladies to look over the house, and by the time they had exhausted their raptures over everything they saw, coffee was awaiting them in the library. In the meanwhile several of the gentlemen had stuck to the bottle; as to the irrepressible Sam, he would not leave the table until every decanter thad been emptied to the last glass, and after that had to be left under the manager's supervision, lest he should further commit himself. Another stroll into the woods by the more romantic members to the manager's supervision, lest he should further commit himself. Another stroll into the woods by the more romantic members to see the sun set and to quote appropriate verses, and then Mr. Chesterfield gathered his flock together, and all were presently seated for the return journey. By this time the full moon had risen, flooding the landscape with light. The potent wine having somewhat dulled Mr. Smart's faculties, he soon, to everybody's satisfaction, fell fast asleep. Glees and songs with choruses made the time pass only too swiftly, and when the vehicle rattled over the stones of the High Street, it seemed to every one but a few minutes since they had driven through the park gates. But all pleasant days must come to an end, as did that on which was celebrated the annual pic-nic of the company of the Theatre Royal, Mangold-wurzel.

THIN ON THE TOP

ALTHOUGH the returns of the Census give the number of hair-dressers, who, as Monsieur Tonson observed, "do wait on the heads of the nation," yet I do not know any publication in which I can find a tabulated account of the number of bald-headed professors in the science of hair-cutting and perfumery. Though I should not be surprised to hear that such a calculation had been made with laborious industry, and had been set down in its own particular column in the tables of statistics concerning the tonsors of

our land.

Recently I have been taking notice of hairdressers who are getting thin on the top; not that I have done so from any personal sympathy, for my own thatch is yet thick; so much so that I have sympathy, for my own thatch is yet thick; so much so that I have to pay frequent visits to hairdressers, in order to keep my locks from rivalling those of the Poet Laureate—who, by the way, has been "thin on the top" for some years past. These visits have led me to the observation of various professors of the art in various places; and, though I have approached the study of this subject in a hair-em scare-em sort of way, without devoting to it the entire system of a complete series of thought-works, yet I have been resolved to clarificate that profound question. Why are so many hair. puzzled to elucidate that profound question, Why are so many hair-dressers prematurely bald?

dressers prematurely bald?

When I say "prematurely," and pause for a reply, I may be met with another question. What is "prematurely?" At what age would you permit a gentleman to become "thin on the top?" I say a "gentleman," because I would not be supposed for an instant to refer to the ladies, whose capillary attractions—supplemented it may be with a little artificial aid from ornamental hair-workers, may be continued until that fabulous time is attained when, according to the author of "The Rape of the Lock:"

Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare, And Beauty draws us with a single hair.

Which, as they would say in modern burlesque, is a very single hair state of things.

There is certainly a difficulty in fixing a definite age for "prematurely;" for in recent years it would appear to have been the fashion, countenanced in the highest quarters—a compliment from the heads of society to the heads of men—for gentlemen, before they have arrived at that period of existence which is euphemistically termed the meridian of life, to show a bare patch on the summits of termed the meridian of life, to show a bare patch on the summits of their skulls. This patch is a desert in an oasis; it seems to say that the owner is in training for the tonsure, but lacks the courage to devote sufficient space for the purpose. In many cases, and without going to the extreme of being as bald as a billiard ball, or exhibiting the smooth top of the head like a mushroom, any hirsute deficiency on the summit is atoned for by a grand display heneath of a on the summit is atoned for by a grand display heneath of a patriarchal beard, heavy moustache, and wing whiskers. In such cases, when a man suddenly raises his hat in salutation, it is like a conjuror who shows, for a moment, the white ball in the cup, and then conceals it with its covering. It is as though the hair which should be apparent on the scalp had fallen to a lower stage on the human face divine, and had there taken root and flourished.
Sir Stephen Scroop told King Richard the Second that

White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless scalps Against thy majesty!

and the beard will remain in its fulness while the scalp is bared in its baldness.

It is not given to one in a thousand, probably not one in a million, to show a growth of hair like to Tennyson's "grim Earl who ruled in Coventry"—only Coventry did not exist in Leofric's time, and Godiva merely "stripped herself" of all that she had, in order with

her money to found an abbey. But the grim Earl of the legend strode about the hall among his dogs,

His beard a foot before him, and his hair A yard behind.

This quite outdoes the effect of "thine incomparable oil, Macassar," to which the author of "Don Juan" gave such a valuable puff, though he really "rote sarkastical." If such a grim Earl had a real existence, and could now appear, we may income a such as the same and could now appear, we may income a such as the same and could now appear, we may be a such as the same area to not necessarily necessar Earl had a real existence, and could now appear, we may imagine that some energetic caterer in sensational novelties would soon be on his track, ready to treat with him for a prolonged public engagement regardless of expense. Though, when we come to scan the Laureate's lines hypercritically, we may say that there is room for doubt whether or no this Esau-like earl was "thin on the top." A doubt whether or heldness may have been coexistent with the

doubt whether or no this Esau-like earl was "thin on the top." A certain amount of baldness may have been co-existent with the abnormal development of hair on the sides and base of the skull.

But, as touching thinness on the top. We see, for example, a hairdresser, moustached, whiskered, and bearded like the pard; but the summit of his skull is unfruitful in the hair-crop. On that particular plot it is a failure. It has not run to seed; nor is it lying fallow: for there is no expectation of its growing again. It is fallow; for there is no expectation of its growing again. It is waste and barren; and all the phrenological organs of benevolence and goodness are displayed, like the mythological statues in the "Groves of Blarney," that were

All standin' out naked in the open air.

The aspirate might be permitted to the last word, to convert it, more cockneyo, into "hair," because the bare and bald part stands out between the "open hair" on either side. Not unfrequently this open hair is trained to grow to its extreme length, so as to be dragged over from left to right, and from right to left, in a vain attempt to make it appear that the chevelure was intact, and that the absence of any particular or defined parting was due to caprice and not to of any particular or defined parting was due to caprice and not to necessity. Parting is such sweet sorrow that, in some cases, it may be advisable, or at any rate permissible, to postpone the parting to as late a period as may be practicable. In such partings the rival hairs do not part to meet again, but are alike banished from the scene of their youthful days and primal vigour. A man is slow to acknowledge that he has become "thin on the top," and will resort to a subtribute to conseal bis loss

acknowledge that he has become than on the top, and will resort to a subterfuge to conceal his loss.

The bald-headed hairdressers have frequently afforded a theme for the pencils of the social caricaturists. Thus Mr. Newman, so long since as October, 1846, depicted, in the pages of *Punch*, a baldheaded hairdresser addressing, over the counter, a customer who has partially concealed his own bald head by a very evident wig. The perruquier offers him a bottle of pomade, and says, "It's my own invention, and warranted to produce a luxuriant crop of curls upon the baldest head within four-and-twenty hours!" Now Punch is history, and history, as we know, repeats itself. Thus we need not feel surprise to find that an idea that amused us in our need not feel surprise to find that an idea that amused us in our facetious contemporary some thirty-four years ago, should reappear after that decent interval, and again do duty in a slightly altered shape. Mr. Du Maurier, in 1880 (July 10), gives us a bald-headed hairdresser operating on a smiling old gentleman, and saying to him, "'Air's gettin' rather thin on the top, sir! allow me to recommend our Komokryptoline; it's considered infallible!" To which the old gentleman replies, "Ah, well! so long as it's the stuff you use yourself, you know!"

Can it be that the baldness of hairdressers arises from the too liberal use of their own nostrums to prevent baldness? and, if so, can this theory account for the mevalence of so many people being

can this theory account for the prevalence of so many people being "thin on the top?"

CUTHBERT BEDE



"AMAT" (3 vols.: Chapman and Hall), though it introduces a portion of the Indian Mutiny, must not be classed as an Indian novel. The anonymous author is, from the terms of his dedication "to his companions in arms," a soldier, and if, as seems not unlikely, his recollections of service in India are to some extent personal, we can only wish that he had made them the principal part of his story, instead of using the Mutiny as a mere wheel in a cumbrous machine for the purpose of needlessly troubling a couple of common-place lovers. No doubt there are plenty of people who will think the temporary separation of Charley and Clarice quite important enough to throw the real tragedy into the back-ground: but it seems strange that a soldier, with a good deal of the enthusiasm of his calling, should take so young-lady-like a view of the situation. His military scenes are lively and interesting, though not brilliant or exciting: but his multitudinous love affairs are neither the one nor the other. The number of declaration though not brilliant or exciting: but his multitudinous love affairs are neither the one nor the other. The number of declarations made by virtuous captain after virtuous captain to beautiful girl after beautiful girl, each sealed by the first embrace of a first passion, speaks well for the collective virtue of the regiment to which they belonged: but the trouble of it is that all the characters are so much alike as to make it seem as if the same captain were proposing to the same girl over and over again—or possibly giving his first embrace of first passion to several girls, one after the other. They are all Scotchmen as well as all captains—the villain is a Scotchman, but a colonel. At least he is labelled villain, though his proceedings were those of an imbecile. He too obviously plays to lose. After this description it may be as well to mention that "Amat" is not the well-known Latin verb, but the name of a place and the title of a peer. The style is not stronger than the story, of which the best portion is an exposition of the author's views on the recruiting question. ews on the recruiting question.

Miss Fanny Aikin-Kortright, in her novel called "On Latmos"

Miss Fanny Aikin-Kortright, in her novel called "On Latmos" (2 vols.: Remington and Co.), gives us an additional reason for wishing that Nathaniel Hawthorne were still among us. "On Latmos" is dedicated to his memory, for the alleged reason that he would have best understood its meaning—a meaning which must therefore remain hopelessly unknown. To less subtle minds, it therefore remain hopelessly unknown. To less subtle minds, it must look like a distorted version of the cause céèbre of Madeline Smith, some of the details of which it suggests very plainly. But the terms of the dedication, and the motto about Endymion on the title page, oblige us to suppose that we are meant to be initiated into page, ounge us to suppose that we are meant to be initiated into some fresh psychological mysteries: and certainly the principal persons talk in a mad strain which confirms the impression. They do all sorts of unlikely things in all sorts of unlikely ways. There are novelists, of considerable reputation, who are admired for their there. profundity in proportion to their want of apparent meaning. is evidently some sort of real meaning in Latmos somewhere: and it is hardly fair on the part of its authoress to express it in such a manner as to make it undiscoverable, with any sort of certainty, by any living reader. It is not enough to know that Horatia began as a prude and ended by poisoning her lover, and, indirectly, causing the death of the man who afterwards married her. It is needful to know why, since it is clearly not meant for a common sensational novel, the story should have been death. novel, the story should have been told. It teaches nothing, and it gives anything but pleasure. Its confused and seemingly aimless

gives anything but pleasure. Its confused and seemingly aimless extravagance leaves it a melancholy record of wasted ability. "Mrs. Geoffrey" (3 vols.: Smith, Elder, and Co.), is light and lively enough, and a great improvement upon the "Phyllis" and "Molly Bawn" of the same anonymous author. The nonsense it contains—and there is plenty of that—seems to come naturally from a condition of literary high spirits wherewith to find fault is, at best, an ill-natured thing. We cannot help suspecting at times that

the nonsense is meant for sense, and comes rather from the absence the nonsense is meant for sense, and comes rather from the absence rather than from the presence of a sense of real humour: but that will signify little to the general novel reader, who is not called upon to trouble himself as to the precise nature and degree of intellect which produced "Mrs. Geoffrey," or any other story. In one respect the plot is to be really praised. The authoress has cleverly and agreeably avoided every temptation to fall into that common trap for inexpert story-tellers—the misunderstanding. Just like real people who are not simpletons, her hero and heroine have too much faith in one another to be parted even for a moment by straws: and for this reason alone they are sure to gain exceptional

straws: and for this reason alone they are sure to gain exceptional sympathy. The heroine is really a very charming girl, and it is pleasant to leave her as happy as she deserves to be.

"His Little Mother" gives a general title to a volume of tales and sketches, including a memoir of the late Sydney Dobell, by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." None of them—except the memoir, which is exceedingly out of keeping with the rest of the volume—is of a nature to be worth special notice, except for the sake of the author's name. The memoir is sympathetically written, and will of course possess a special interest for a great many readers.

"SEVEN YEARS IN SOUTH AFRICA"*

WE have had many works on South Africa during recent years—indeed, quite lately a perfect plethora; but it is certain that none of them, excepting, perhaps, Stanley's book, are in any way equal in importance and lasting value to Dr. Holub's two volumes. And this is the more noteworthy since the Doctor's production does not pretend to be more than a record of the leading incidents of the three journeys which he took into the Interior; the details of his elaborate and exhaustive scientific observations being left for future analysis and publication at the hands of interested scienticians.

In 1872 Dr. Holub found an opportunity of gratifying the desire WE have had many works on South Africa during recent years-

publication at the hands of interested scienticians.

In 1872 Dr. Holub found an opportunity of gratifying the desire of his life—the exploration of Africa. He had a foretaste of danger during his passage to the Cape, when he was washed overboard and all but drowned; and of difficulty at Fauresmith, on his way from Port Elizabeth to the Diamond Fields, where he had to borrow money, his clothes being in rags, and his boots in holes. This was not a good beginning, but by perseverance and sheer hard work he got together a practice at the Diamond Fields; and was thus able to pay the expenses of his preliminary expedition, and his debts into the pay the expenses of his preliminary expedition, and his debts into the bargain. This preliminary journey was taken for the pay the expenses of inspectation, and its debts into the bargain. This preliminary journey was taken for the purpose of inuring himself to the climate, and of getting a knowledge of the country, and of the difficulties and dangers likely to be encountered in the prosecution of his chief enterprise. And these latter were by no means insignificant. Even ordinary travelling in Africa is apt to be travellescence arough and Dr. Holly had quite his start to no means insignificant. Even ordinary travelling in Africa is apt to be troublesome enough; and Dr. Holub had quite his share of everyday obstacles. But in addition to these he met with numerous untoward accidents and adventures; being on one occasion severely wounded by the accidental explosion of his gun in a terrific thunderstorm; and in another all but drowned in the treacherous mud of a stream. The remarks of a native, an old Batlapin, on the former event are curious. He gravely avowed that the Doctor was killed by the "great Morena" for his wickedness, and prophesied that he would "never more eat his maize nor suck his sugar-cane!" On another occasion, being about five miles from his waggon on a little another occasion, being about five miles from his waggon on a little exploration on his own account, the Doctor was overcome by fatigue, or sunstroke, and would have certainly died, but for the timely succour sunstroke, and would have certainly died, but for the timely succour of a native, who gave him berries to eat, and helped him, weak and shivering, through a downpour of rain to the camp. The considerate thoughtfulness of this good fellow, a Masarwa, was beyond all praise, and is very touchingly described; he even wrapped the Doctor's gun in his short leather mantle to keep it dry, and never failed to support him with his shoulder. One of the most startling and terrifying dangers of South African travelling is that depicted in our illustration, "The Plains on Fire." The first warning is a thick cloud, which in a little while turns out to be huge volumes of smoke rising from the brushwood, which is one sheet of flame. The first thing is to get on to high ground. In this instance, a little hill happened to from the brushwood, which is one sheet of flame. The first thing is to get on to high ground. In this instance, a little hill happened to be near—very luckily, for the wagon contained thousands of cartridges, 300 lbs. of gunpowder, and a quantity of spirits, already well heated by the sun. Every effort was made to urge the bullocks forward

heated by the sun. Every effort was made to urge the bullocks forward.

"With all his might," writes the Doctor, "Boly cracked his whip and shouted vigorously, and succeeded in making the oxen drag the waggon with unexpected speed; they were all flecked with foam as they pulled their oscillating load behind them; every moment it seemed as if it must overbalance. At the bottom of the hollow it was absolutely necessary to take a rest; the beasts must have time to recover from their exertions; they were all more or less torn by the bushes, and my friends, too, were much scratched about the hands and face. The heat was becoming intense. My horse was not

bushes, and my friends, too, were much scratched about the hands and face. The heat was becoming intense. My horse was not naturally a nervous animal, but it trembled till it could hardly stand, and the hardest part of our struggle had yet to come.

"A flake of fire fell within fifteen yards of us, and warned us it was time to be on the move. 'Hulloh an! Hulloh an!' roared the driver, and the bullocks once again strained themselves to their work. Scarcely, however, had they gone ten paces, when the smoke puffed against their eyes, and all bewildered, they swerved into a track where the waggon must inevitably have been overturned; it was a critical moment, but happily one of my party, who was walking at my side, saw the danger, and, rushing at the heads of the leaders, turned them by a desperate effort into the right direction. The instinct of self-preservation now redoubled every one's efforts; onwards we pushed, through clouds of smoke, amidst falling ashes, amongst fragments of red-hot bark, till we were within fifty yards of the place of safety. So heated was the atmosphere, that I momentarily expected to see the canvas of the waggon break out into a blaze.

waggon break out into a blaze.
The bullocks once more gasped and tottered beneath their yoke;

"The bullocks once more gasped and tottered beneath their yoke; with painful toil they made their way for another thirty yards; it was doubtful whether they could accomplish the remaining twenty. "One more moment of rest, followed by one more frantic paroxysm of exertion, and all was safe! Just in time we reached the hill that overlooked a hollow, beyond which was the expanse of black burnt grass. I ungirthed my horse, my people all flung themselves exhausted on the ground; their faces were crimson with heat; their limbs were bruised by their frequent falls; their eyes seemed starting from their sockets. Poor Pitt, who had scrambled along with the front oxen, had his shirt torn from his back, and his clest was smeared with blood from many a wound, but fortunately none that was very deep."

none that was very deep."

It was necessary to keep a sharp look-out for beasts of prey, such as lions, leopards, and hyenas. The impromptu pursuit of a lynx, shown in the illustration, and which had been surprised by the dogs

just in time, is thus described :-"In a moment our attention was fixed upon the direction whence came the sound of an angry barking; another instant and a creature, yellow in colour, with dark spots, bounded in front of the waggon; a moment more, and it had dashed down the slope. It was a southern lynx, known to the natives as a 'thari.' It looked so small, and the dogs, with Onkel at their head, were so close upon its track, that we did not wait to fetch our guns, but joined helter-skelter in the chase, rushing headlong over bushes, rocks, and every obstacle. We had not, however, a very long run; the dogs suddenly came to a halt at a mass of stone deeply embedded in the ground, where a rift about sixteen inches wide formed the entrance to a hole; the dogs stood before the gap and ""Seven Years in South Africa." by Dr. Emil Holub, translated by Ellen E. In a moment our attention was fixed upon the direction whence

*"Seven Years in South Africa," by Dr. Emil Holub, translated by Ellen E. Frewer (2 vols. Illustrated. S. Low and Co.

barked vehemently; the thari could be heard spitting savagely out

barked vehemently; the than could be heard spitting savagely out of reach."

Our remaining illustrations require little explanation. "Elephants on the March" shows these unwieldy brutes tearing up the trees growing in their line of route; whilst "In the Manekango Rapids" gives a good idea of the difficulties and risks of South African travel. The Doctor had to submit to be laid on the recf while the men dragged the boat through the rifts at the most imminent peril.

Dr. Holub's ambition was to explore the lands of the Chobe and Zambesi, and at last it was gratified. He went as far as the Nambwe Falls, making a divergence from his main line of route in order to visit the Victoria Falls; the country around which he named

Nambwe Falls, making a divergence from his main line of route in order to visit the Victoria Falls; the country around which he named Albert Land, because Livingstone had called the Falls after his Queen. This graceful tribute to the fame of the great traveller and to our nation was further increased by his naming the islands in the

to our nation was further increased by his naming the islands in the river after our Royal Princes.

It would be quite impossible in the space at our disposal to give any adequate idea of the varied incident and adventure which marks this last journey; or of its more solid results—the careful and singularly interesting accounts of the various peoples with whom the Doctor came in contact, the elaborate notes on the fauna and flora, and the simple but very striking descriptions of natural scenery. Suffice it to say that there is a charm alout the book which few works, even of travel, possess; and which makes it as enthralling as it is valuable. enthralling as it is valuable.

The quotations we have made will serve to show in some measure what the author's style is like; but it is only one side of it which is seen in them. The other and quieter characteristics readers must seek for themselves. Even such well-worn themes as Cape Town and the Diamond Fields are treated in quite a fresh way, for he has the art of rousing the imagination to such an extent

A good word should be said for the translator, Miss Frewer, and for the exceptionally careful and numerous illustrations, which are from Doctor Holub's own sketches.

ART WORKMEN, THEN AND Now.—It is a curious and suggestive fact in the Art history of England that, ever since the Royal Academy was organised, the industrial and decorative arts of the country have steadily declined—some indeed have all but vanished. The establishment of the Academy gave such an impetus to picture-painting, and such an advantage to picture-painters, that the other, and, if it be rightly considered, the more important Art workers, were completely thrown into the background, and the people at large ceased to take interest in their productions. Architecture reached the dullest possible drybone level, and remained so for nearly a hundred years; whilst wood-carving, which at one time reached high perfection, is now all but dead. There is a general revival at present of an undoubtedly lively and vigorous character, but the question perpetually presents itself: "Are we going the right way?" In the days of Pisano, Cellini, Peter Vischer, and Grinling Gibbons, the master worked constantly with the men, and he was master, not because he could command a large capital, but because he was in the fullest sense master of his craft, and as such because he was in the fullest sense master of his craft, and as such was the nerve-centre and ruling mind of a little band of workmen whom he trained from youth to follow him in all things. If the whom he trained from youth to follow him in all things. If the men whose names we have mentioned had been content merely with the lucre which their works brought them, and had been nothing more than employers of labour, the probability is we should never have heard of them and their schools. But nowadays the master is a capitalist pure and simple, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred scarcely knows how to fashion a piece of wood or metal, or clay or glass, into an artistic form, and whereas a Cellini would be associated with a few men only, the nineteenth century "master" employs hundreds, who as a rule possess very little better knowledge than he does himself. The result is that, speaking generally, modern productions are devoid of originality, whatever in them that is artistic being copied from the master-pieces of past times. Modern Art-workmen are for the most part factory people, and their arts are so divided and subdivided that it is well nigh impossible to find a man who could design and execute, say, a silver candlestick entirely by himself. We should require for such a simple purpose a whole army of people—designers, wax-modellers, silversiniths, chasers, burnishers, and the rest. How, under these circumstances, is it possible to produce a work of Art worthy of the name? Cellini's famous salt-cellar was practically all his own work, for, even if his pupils did portions of it, they were under his direct supervision and correction, the result being that it is masterly in every part, and stands to this day unrivalled. It is pretty clear that if we are to revive our national arts in a manner worthy of their traditions, we must go back to the old methods. We must reorganise our gigantic factories, for out of them no Art-work can at present come; and we must get our best artists to devote themselves to other work than picture-painting. Can it be done? We think it can. The first thing is to rouse the interest of the nation, and this is being done, very gradually, perhaps, but, we think, surely, by our Ar men whose names we have mentioned had been content merely with is being done, very gradually, perhaps, but, we think, surely, by our Art-schools, Loan Exhibitions, and the like. But we want something more. The Royal Academy might do much by devoting some of its space to the industrial arts, upon which hitherto it has looked with indifference.

GHOSTS

EVERYBODY has some story to tell of a ghost, and there is no kind of story-telling more attractive. People like something eerie, something that haunts the imagination, and comes in a questionable shape. Ghosts, it must be owned, have a good deal in their favour; they are not wholly to be pitied. Think of what it must be to act a serious part, albeit a shadowy part, in the world, and to pay no taxes, no butchers' bills, no railway fares, no house rent! Think what a strange experience a ghost has in seeing, even taxes, no butchers' bills, no railway fares, no house rent! Think what a strange experience a ghost has in seeing, even when unseen, in hearing when unheard, in moving without obstruction, in carrying out his purpose free from the tangible obstacles that stand in the way of mortals. Ghosts are generally lonely, they do not affect a crowd; the glare of gas is not for these ethereal creatures, who love nothing brighter than moonlight, and prefer an ancient house like the Moated Grange of Mariana to the town mansion of the millionaire. Money, by the way, is never a personal object with chosts. If they trouble themselves about lost personal object with ghosts. If they trouble themselves about lost treasure, it is for the sake of the living. Where could they put it if they had it? Their desires must be limited, but that they put it if they had it? Their desires must be limited, but that they have desires unsatisfied and inappeasable is proved by their restless activity. The most lethargic ghost takes his "constitutional," and he can be out in all weathers. He is never too hot nor too cold. He makes other people shiver, but he never shivers himself, and his dress in the sharpest weather is of the lightest description. Who ever saw a ghost wrapped in a sou'wester, or habited, if belonging to the fair sex, in a mantle of sealskin? A ghost's wardrobe needs no inventory.

There are ghosts and ghosts. If the writer of this paper may be allowed to express his personal predilection, he likes quiet ghosts best. There is noise enough in this noisy world, and the ghost that cannot glide about silently ought to be ashamed of itself. reason to suspect the ghost that acts like a demon of disorder. The notorious Jeffery, who was always playing his noisy freaks—imp of darkness that he was—upon the Wesley family, was not a desirable inpute of a country passenger that there was a cartain purposed. inmate of a country parsonage; and there was a certain pugnacious ghost known when in the ilesh as Thomas Harris, who is said in the dead of the night to have given an old acquaintance a black eye

—a highly improper act, however richly it might have been deserved. When spirits revisit the glimpses of the moon they should come as Protesilaus came to Laodamia—to teach, to soothe, should come as Protesilaus came to Laodamia—to teach, to soothe, to bless, and not to terrify, but some ghosts, if report be true, delight in mischief, and forget to do their spiriting gently. Mr. Jennings, in his pleasant "Rambles among the Hills" tells us how the Castle of Bolsover struck him as a place of mystery, and how from the moment the outer door was closed an influence came over him which he had never felt within any walls before. "It looks like a haunted house," he said to the woman who showed him over the castle, and she replied that it was, and that she had several times seen a lady and gentleman, "come like a flash." "When I have been sitting in the kitchen," she added, "not thinking of any such thing, they stood there—the gentleman with ruffles on, the lady with a scarf round her waist. I never believed in ghosts, but I have seen them. I am used to it now, and don't mind it. But we do not like the noises because they disturb us. Not long ago my husband and I could not sleep at all, and we thought at last hat somebody had got shut up in the castle, for some children had hat somebody had got shut up in the castle, for some children had been there that day. So we lit a candle and went all over it, but there was nothing, only the noises following us and keeping on worse than ever after we left the rooms, though they stopped while we were in them."

Ghosts such as these disgust their best friends; there is really nothing to be said in their favour. On the other hand, what can be less alarming, or indeed to many of us more soothing, than a visit from such spirits—"the beloved, the true-hearted"—as came long years ago to visit Mr. Longfellow, or crossed in the ferry-boat with the German poet. No wonder that delighted with his company, he suddenly became more generous than most German poets can afford to be. afford to be:

Take, oh boatman! thrice thy fee; Take, I give it willingly, For, invisible to thee, Spirits twain have crossed with me!

The good old-fashioned ghosts are greatly to be preferred to the ill-conditioned, ill-educated spirits raised in these latter days through ill-conditioned, ill-educated spirits raised in these latter days through the agency of mediums. One has an uneasy suspicion about them. Are they genuine ghosts, and, if genuine, are the poor creatures worth calling up? Seldom can they speak their mother tongue correctly; their verse is doggerel, and their prose, when not vulgar, is commonplace. There is no elevation of spirit about them, and if that be lacking what has a ghost left? Ghosts, like men and women, may be divided into classes, Your gentlemanlike and ladylike ghost has no pleasure in frightening people. But there are ghosts of a vulgar order that one would rather not encounter in the moonlight. At a poet's house in would rather not encounter in the moonlight. At a poet's house in the country a friend of the writer's was visited one night by a lady ghost who, standing at the foot of his bed, gazed on him with soft imploring eyes. The room, he afterwards learnt, was haunted, but haunted by a refined and well-bred spirit. She (or it) might have scared even a strong man out of his wits, and ghosts there are, so at

Rochester's mad wife to Jane Eyre.

Yet ghosts, however troubled they may be, are safer than mad women, and one has only to face them boldly in order to lay them.

Still, it is not pleasant to have even a shadowy visitor bending over one at night, and we can sympathise with the fright of the Scotchman who saw what he supposed to be a man approach his bed and draw back the curtains. Thinking it was somebody who had concealed himself there with ill intentions, he struck out violently at the figure, when to his horror his arm passed through it. A visitor of this sort is objectionable, and ghosts that resort to active mischief, such as

pulling off the bed-clothes with invisible hands, or upsetting every-thing in the room, are still less to be commended.

It has just struck the writer that some readers of *The Graphic* may not believe in ghosts, and therefore that to them all which he has written is as an idle tale. What is to be said to these sceptics? "All argument," said Dr. Johnson, "is against the appearance of a spirit after death, all belief is for it." We do not quite agree with spirit atter death, all belief is for it." We do not quite agree with Johnson. Few people believe in ghosts until they see them—few people see them. A ghost story, like every other, is dependent upon testimony, and the testimony in certain notable cases has not been strong, but let a ghost once be seen, and provided the apparition cannot be explained by natural causes, and you are sure it is not a phantom due to indigestion, it is really quite in accordance with reason and philosophy to believe in its existence. This at least is a safe conclusion to arrive at.

J. D.

THE POET'S REPLY

You ask my inmost musing, dear,-You set too hard a task; Forgive my quick refusing, dear, Of aught that you can ask.

But I will write you verses, dear, In measure smooth and fine; Or rhyme that sharp and terse is, dear, With quips in every line;

Or pen a plaintive ditty, dear, To lacerate your breast; Or gasconade so witty, dear, As bravely as the best.

Yet while the words I'm slinging, dear, Like smooth beads on a string My inmost heart's low singing, dear, Is quite another thing.

Beneath the ground the root is, dear, From whence your rose has sprung; The soul that feels life's beauties, dear, Has oft a silent tongue.

The fountain gaily flinging, dear, Its sparkling gems around; Does so, because 'tis springing, dear From caverns underground.

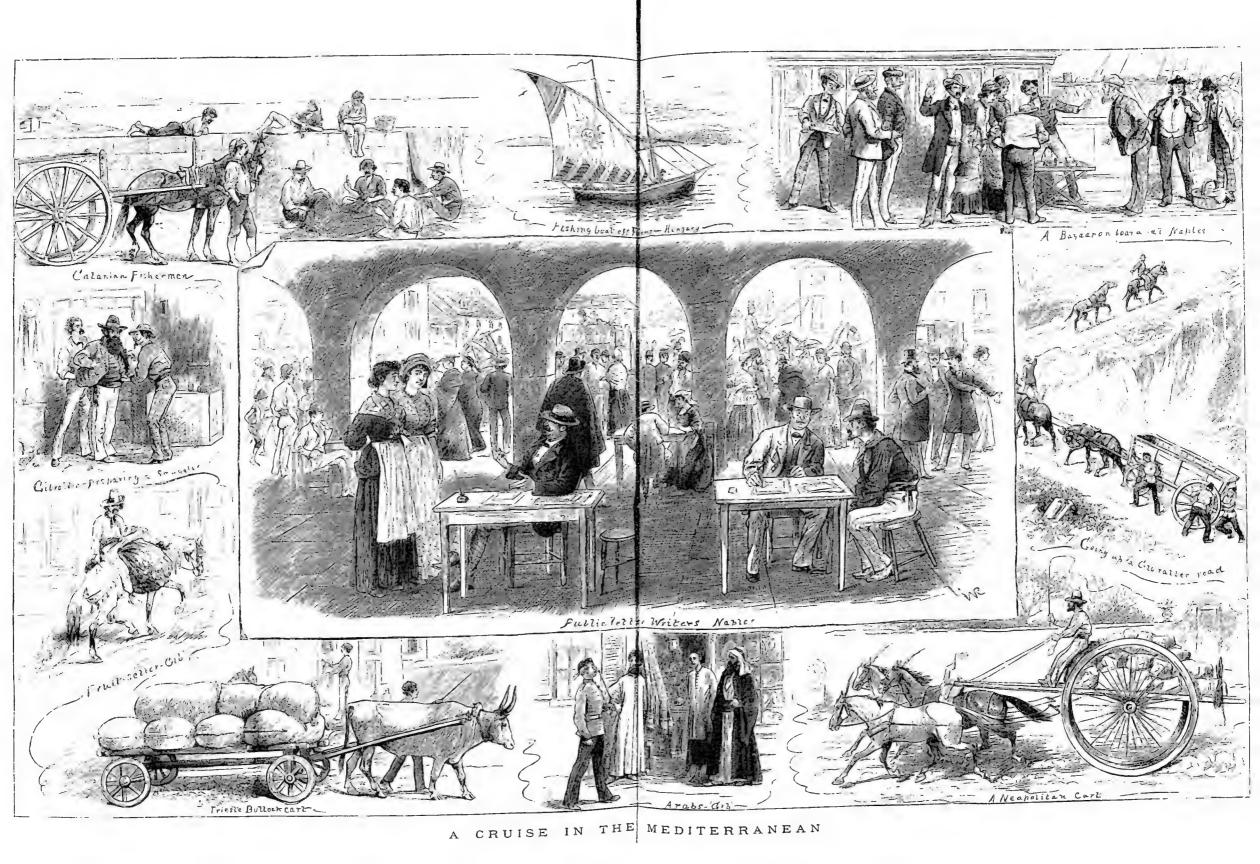
The higher it is throwing, dear, The deeper is there flowing, dear, A hidden source somewhere.

With me you are agreeing, dear, Although your rose climbs high, If you insist on seeing, dear, Its root, your rose must die.

Its fragrant clusters gather, dear, Ask not the root of me; Though songs I sing, I'd rather, dear, My heart you should not see.

The Temple's chamber holy, dear, Was ne'er by Gentile trod; My soul's still fane is solely, dear, Known to myself and God!

L. A. JOHNSTONE



THE UNITED ARTS GALLERY

An exhibition of a cosmopolitan character, including examples of almost all the Continental schools of Art, has been opened at the Gallery bearing the above title, recently erected in New Bond Street. German pictures largely predominate, but they are not generally so interesting as those by Dutch, Flemish, and French artists. Nothing in the collection is more artistic in treatment or more obviously true to Nature than the large picture by D. A. C. Artze, "The Orphanage of Katwyk, Holland." Out of the most ordinary materials the painter has produced a very charming work; the three little girls clad in uniform costume, together with their aged instructress, engaged in sewing, are marked by extreme simplicity and truth of character, and the picture is remarkable besides for its luminous quality of colour, its perfect balance of light and shade, and its masterly but unobtrusive manner of execution. Another Dutch painter, P. J. C. Gabriel, is seen to great advantage in two small landscapes, "Sunset in Holland" and "A Rainy Day in the Polders." Both are strikingly true in aerial effect, and full of delicate modulations of tone. A finished study by Emile Wauters, of Brussels, for his large picture, "The Envoys of Marie of Burgundy to the Town Council of Ghent, Praying for the Pardon of Hugonet and Humbercourt," displays great command of expression and is painted in a broad and masterly style. Many other good examples of the Art of the Low Countries are to be found on the walls, including a sea-coast picture, with characteristic figures, "Evening at Scheveningen," by H. Bource, a large landscape, "An Abandoned Canal," by E. De Schampeleer, and two admirable cattle pictures by De Haas, not numbered or mentioned in the catalogue.

A large picture of a Roman bath, "Meta Sudans," by Emile Lévy, though apparently an early work, and wanting the beauty of colour and power of handling which distinguish his later productions, is noteworthy for its harmony of composition and the knowledge displayed in the drawing of the nude fig An exhibition of a cosmopolitan character, including examples of

colour and power of handling which distinguish his later productions, is noteworthy for its harmony of composition and the knowledge displayed in the drawing of the nude figures. M. A. Vely sends a replica on a small scale of his "Meditation," which obtained a great amount of popularity at the Paris Salon last year. The face of the lady has beauty of a high order, and the painter has judiciously modified the somewhat abnormal length of limb observable in the original picture. Of the small genne pictures, none displays more accomplished skill than M. E. Fichel's "A Café of the Last Century;" the figures are animated in expression and naturally grouped, and the picture is painted throughout with combined delicacy and firmness. M. J. B. Madou's "A Time-Honoured Joke," representing an old gentleman playfully admonishing his equally aged housekeeper as she departs for church, also shows a considerable amount of humorous expression together with competent technical ability. M. V. Chevilliard has a quaint little picture of a parish priest carefully combing his "Sunday Wig," painted in his usual finished style; and by A. Schill, a German painter, who also devotes himself to illustrating the humorous side of clerical life, there are several small single figures of priests, rather of clerical life, there are several small single figures of priests, rather crude in execution, but full of character and expression. Among the landscapes are several good examples of the well-known styles of L. Munthe, C. Heffner, A. Windmaier, and the Norwegian painter, Rasmussen.

painter, Rasmussen.

The water-colour room is chiefly occupied by a series of nearly a hundred drawings and sketches made by Mr. Tristram Ellis during a recent tour in the Holy Land, Syria, Kurdistan, the Euphrates Valley, and the Desert. These have all been painted directly from Nature, and are evidently accurate representations of the various scenes. The drawings in which figures hold an important place seem to us less successful than the rest, but many of them, apart from their fidelity to local fact, have distinct artistic merit. The views of "The Entrance to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem," of "Antioch," and of "The Dead Sea at Sundown," are perhaps the best, but there are several others not greatly inferior to them. The catalogue is furnished with reproductions of many of the pictures after the original drawings of the artists.

NEW MUSIC

MESSRS. Howard And Co.—Nautical ditties are coming in for the seaside season. "Come, Sing, My Lads," is a cheerful baritone song of this type, written and composed by M. S. Dunn and W. G. Wood.—"Little Pictures" is the comprehensive title of seven easy pieces for small fingers. No. 1, "The Water Mill;" 2, "The Little Neapolitaine;" 5, "The Highland Maiden;" and 6, "The Old Church," are the best of the group. They are arranged by A. Dufaure upon popular melodies; the showy frontispieces will please the young folks. pieces will please the young folks.

Messrs, Metzler and Co.—"Little Songs for Little Voices" should find a place and a welcome in all musical nurseries Voices" should find a place and a welcome in all musical nurseries and schoolrooms. The words and music are by Alfred Gatty, the illustrations, by Mrs. John Collier, are excellent, and will charm not only intelligent children, but their parents and caretakers.—Two very pathetic songs for baritones or contraltos are: "A Bunch of Cowslips," written and composed by the Rev. F. Langbridge and A. M. Wakefield—which has already won public favour,—and "Light," the words by F. E. Weatherly, music by J. Barnby.—"Only the Sound of a Voice," the sad words by Adelaide Proctor, music by Michael Watson, is a telling song for a contralto.—A love song for a tenor, "A Summer Night" ("Une Nuit de Mai"), written and composed by Theo. Marzials and B. Goring Thomas, is sure to be a favourite if sung with taste and expression.—Herrick's sweet little poem, "To Daffodils," has been admirably set to music, in the form of a canon for three voices, by Maria E. H. Stisted.—Book I of "New and Original Compositions for the Organ or American Organ," by Dr. W. Spark, contains three easy but well-written pieces, including "A Funeral March in Memory of Lord Beaconsfield."

Miscellaneous.—Schoolmistresses will find "The Village

Miscellaneous.—Schoolmistresses will find "The Village Fair," a cantata for female voices, words by Jetty Vogel, music by W. H. Longhurst, Mus. Doc., exactly the right thing for breaking-up and other showing-off occasions. The plot is strictly proper, but not void of interest, and the music is of that excellent type which may always be looked for from the clever organist of Canterbury Cathedral (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.).—With all due deference to H. R. Couldrey, the excellent organist of Windsor Parish Church, he would have done better had he adhered to the original accompaniment to Rossini's melodious prayer from Moses in Egypt, which he has adapted to "The Soldiers' Hymn," a neat little poem by the Rev. A. Robins, M.A. (H. F. Roberts, Windsor).—That never-tiring theme, "Ye Lifeboat," has been skilfully treated by Joseph S. Gabriel in a spirited poem, which Humphrey J. Stark, Mus. Bac., Oxon, has set to appropriate music, wherein he effectively introduces a portion of the popular hymn, "For Those in Peril on the Sea" (Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.).—A very mild and harmless song for a tenor is "Shine, Gentle Moon," written and composed by Mrs. Watson and the Rev. Dr. Jones, Mus. Bac. London (Messrs. Harrison and Harrison).—A tuneful and sentimental lovesong for a tenor is "Shine, Gentle Moon," mental lovesong for a tenor is "Shine, Gentle Moon," -Schoolmistresses will find "The Village MISCELLANEOUS. written and composed by Mrs. Watson and the Rev. Dr. Jones, Mus. Bac. London (Messrs. Harrison and Harrison).—A tuneful and sentimental lovesong for a tenoris "Viola," a serenata, suitable for a waterparty when an obbligato accompaniment on the guitar may be introduced; both words and music are by T. A. Willis (Messrs. The All Productions of the production of the produc introduced; both words and music are by T. A. Willis (Messrs. Forsyth Bros.).—Quaint and original words and music are combined in "Ruddy Leaflet," written and composed by C. Minnow and Aziel Ramia (Messrs. Hutchings and Romer).—Although the æsthetic craze has been quizzed and mocked at almost to satiety, it is impossible to help laughing heartily at "Utterly Utter," an æsthetic duet, words, which are very funny, by E. West, music, which is dismally droll, by P. F. Marshall (The Patent Paper Type Company).



"THE LIFE AND LABOURS OF THE RIGHT REV. W. TYRRELL, D.D., first Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales" (Wells Gardner and Co.), is not merely a work to delight "sound" Churchmen, it is interesting to all as the appreciative record of what a single-minded man, earnest of purpose, clear-headed, firm, and withal loveable and affectionate, was able to do in establishing the Church system under new conditions. Church and society in Australia must have been a startling change to the rector of Beaulieu; he found no squires out there, and no "squarsons." Everything had to be arranged—clergy to be guided, money to be raised, synods to be organised, religious education to be maintained. All this he set himself to do, growing to his work, and, unlike the "returned empties," whose first thought is to run home for help, never once visiting England during his thirty years' episcopate. No wonder he was able to create in the land of his adoption a very strong Church feeling; while his schools and colleges were a model to other he was able to create in the land of his adoption a very strong Church feeling; while his schools and colleges were a model to other colonial dioceses. Mr. Boodle gives us some delightful glimpses of the Tyrrell family; the mother was just the woman to train up such sons as the eight fine fellows who fulfilled one of her lesser ambitions by rowing her on the river at Kew. In the judgment of William, her youngest, she always had great confidence; and his power of attaching people through himself to the Church is shown in the case of her old scrvant, Ann Gardner, who, having been the future Bishop's housekeeper in England, went to Australia with him, and left her savings—some 600.—to him for diocesan purposes. Of Dr. Tyrrell's friendship with Bishop Selwyn, begun at Cambridge, many pleasing details are given. Even those who do not agree with his views will be forced to admire and respect the man whom Mr. Boodle has so lovingly set before us.

Mr. Boodle has so lovingly set before us.

The debateable land between sanity and insanity is so wide, and The debateable land between sanity and insanity is so wide, and its boundaries on each side so uncertain, that a special interest attaches to several chapters in Mr. James Sully's "Illusions" (Kegan, Paul and Co.), the new volume of "The International Scientific Series," Besides dealing with the mental side—illusions of memory, of belief, and of introspection—Mr. Sully treats of illusions of perception, on which landscape painting so largely depends, and of dreams as illusions, a subject worked out by Wundt and Delbæuf. Some illusions are very valuable; self-esteem, for instance, subdreams as illusions, a subject worked out by Wundt and Delboeuf. Some illusions are very valuable; self-esteem, for instance, subserves individual self-preservation, and Schopenhauer maintains that "the illusion of optimism" grows out of the individual's love of life. Curiously suggestive are the remarks on "spectra of memory," possibly due to prenatal—i.e., ancestral—experience; and so are those on hypnotism, a condition familiar in its results to those who have been to electro-biologists' lectures. Mr. Sully has treated a highly interesting subject in an interesting way; and we take it he is quite right in saying: "Hardly any one is always consistently sober and rational in his perceptions and beliefs. A momentary fatigue of the nerves, a little mental excitement, a relaxation of the effort by which we continually take our bearings with respect to the real world about us, produce just the same kind of confusion

effort by which we continually take our bearings with respect to the real world about us, produce just the same kind of confusion which we observe in the insane." Our wisdom is "to keep our heads cool and avoid unhealthy mental excitement."

The archæologists of the Morbihan have, strangely enough, allowed the chief honours of local exploration to fall to the late James Miln of Woodhill. "Excavations at Carnac" (David Douglas, Edinburgh) completes what "Archæological Researches at Bassenno" began four years ago. Mr. Miln believes that the lines of menhirs were far anterior to the first coming of the Romans; several of them are built into early Roman walls. Romans; (what we call *cromlechs*, this name being used in Brittany for stone-circles) continued, however, to be used for burial even after the Roman Empire was broken up; and, no doubt, *menhirs* also were set up in comparatively recent times. The remains of after the Roman Empire was broken up; and, no doubt, menhirs also were set up in comparatively recent times. The remains of defensive works prove a Roman occupation, and then a re-occupation by Romanised natives, who were far from coming up to the civilisation which Cæsar found among the Veneti. Whether these hardy sailors were Basques or Celts Mr. Miln does not hazard an opinion. The notion that Stonehenge must be post-Roman, because no authentic Roman writer mentions it, is surely dispelled by the non-mention of the even more striking "alignments" of Carnac. The book is got up in the beautiful style to which Messrs. Edmonstone and Douglas have accustomed us, and is a welcome addition to the literature of an intricate subject, only to be settled

Edmonstone and Douglas have accustomed us, and is a welcome addition to the literature of an intricate subject, only to be settled by Mr. Miln's method, viz., the patient discussion of facts.

No subject comes amiss to the "Mayfair Library;" but, to our thinking, "Pastimes and Players" (Chatto and Windus) is a great improvement on "The Agony Column of The Times." Cricket is traced from its first beginnings (if, indeed, they were such), as clubball and stool-ball and "handyn and handoute" down to the doings of the Parsee eleven and the Maori players. Whatever creag, mentioned in the Wardrobe Account of 28th Edward I., may have been, stool-ball was "women's cricket," and is being revived in its native county of Sussex; a match played at Horsham Park three autumns ago was figured in these columns. Mr. Macgregor has collected a number of Cricketiana, not omitting, of course, the tradition that Mr. Willes learnt round-arm bowling from his sister. He is equally interesting on golf, tennis, football, and skating; and he also discusses the quintain, of which Anthony Trollope's Miss Thorne attempted a revival, and kayles (quilles, i.e., nine-pins), and the French pall mall, the connection of which with croquet (brought over here from Ireland thirty years ago) we leave our readers to in-French pall mall, the connection of which with croquet (brought over here from Ireland thirty years ago) we leave our readers to investigate. In the "Game of the Celts" Mr. Macgregor gives a lively account of the Irish "hurling" (the Scotch "shinty"), which, and not football, was called by Twiss "the cricket of barbarians," and of which hockey is a very mild form. Altogether the book is one of the most interesting of the series.

Splendid horses with fabulous genealogies; Arabs whose boundless hospitality makes them welcome a guest who comes in late at night, and sit up till morning watching that his sleep be not disturbed; stolid Turkomans who, when you approach their tents never think of calling back their dogs; Anazeh who are Bedaween of the Bedaween, as pure in blood as their own steeds—that is the

never think of calling back their dogs; Anazeh who are Bedaween of the Bedaween, as pure in blood as their own steeds—that is the staple of the late Major R. D. Upton's "Gleanings from the Desert of Arabia" (Kegan Paul and Co.). Besides a good sketch of Arabian history, language, and characteristics, the book contains a great deal about horses and their pedigrees. Any-one who wants to know what is, and what is not an Arab horse will do well to study Major Upton's enthusiastic accounts of some of the horses that he Major Upton's enthusiastic accounts of some of the horses that he met. Even if you send to the Desert you are far from sure of getting the right thing; while most so-called Arabs are either from Syria, or from what our author calls "Erack." The people he praises as much as he does their horses; "the glorious Shemite," "their Semitic instinct," are phrases which would have delighted Lord Beaconsfield." His introductory "glimpses of Aleppine life" are very amusing; the way in which a black slave gives himself airs and gets to be a household tyrant is well told; so is the story of Smith the Englishman of Antioch, who had never learned his and gets to be a household tyrant is well told; so is the story of Smith, the Englishman of Antioch, who had never learned his father's language, but to whom using his fists came naturally. We wonder so shrewd an observer should have swallowed Piazzi Smith's theories about the Pyramids. There is singularly little padding in the book; we wish there had been a word or two about that marvellous case of adaptation, whereby a creature that used to dig out its

food from under the snow has reached its noblest development in

food from under the snow has reached its noblest development in the hot sand of the desert.

"Padding, padding," we are compelled to cry out, as we look through the two volumes of "The Lyrical Drama" (W. II. Allen). But padding has its uses; and for the better sort (such as this is) there will always be a demand. Mr. Sutherland Edwards has seen much and read much, and his book is a very storehouse of anecdotes for talkers about music. He does not go deeply into things; shirks the question (for instance) of kinship between the opera and the recitative of old Greek tragedy; but he details all the various forms of the Don Juan legend, including De Musset's, which he quotes in full. and all the Faust tales (noting, of course, that the Germans of the Din Juan regent, including Lo artisact, which he quotes in full, and all the Faust tales (noting, of course, that the Germans will call Gounod's opera not Faust but Margarit), besides analysing the libretti of Carmen and Lohengrin and a dozen other favourities. the libretti of Carmen and Lohengrin and a dozen other favourites. Those who care to estimate Rousseau's claim to be a musician, or the merits of Grove's "Musical Dictionary" or to learn Castel Blaze'singenious way of getting rid of the difficulty of singing French by substituting Provençal, or how the Polish Faust, Twardowski, rids himself of the fiend on whom he has the right to lay three commands by ordering him to take Madame Twardowski to wife, will find abundance of such matters in these volumes. Twardowski, we are told, is, in the Russian index, the hero typifying Poland, the Devil standing for Russia. Mr. Edwards falls foul con amore of Mr. Haweis for blunders in "Music and Morals." Mr. Haweis may retort that the anecdotes in these volumes are seldom of the newest. We anecdotes in these volumes are seldom of the newest. We have heard of the "Great Mind, Instance of," as an index-reference to a magistrate's remark that he had a great mind to imprison a man

to a magistrate's remark that he had a great mind to imprison a man without the option of a fine; and the Italian who, being introduced to a William Shakespeare, said afterwards: "Je ne le croyais pas si jeune," is an old acquaintance. Besides, the whole chapter on "The Byeways of Bookmaking" has nothing to do with the lyrical drama.

The new "Library Chart of the World," just published by Messrs. George Phillip and Son, is thoroughly welcome. It is issued in eight imperial sheets, and has been drawn and engraved by Mr. John Bartholomew, on Mercator's projection. It is an entirely new work, having been in preparation for upwards of six years, and it is drawn from the best and latest surveys, each country being shown in detail as carefully and completely as the scale will admit. To prove to how late a date the information is brought down, we need only mention that the results of such expeditions as those of the Challenger and Vega are carefully delineated. The oceanic currents, depths, ice-floes, steam routes, with their various details are clearly marked, together steam routes, with their various details are clearly marked, together with the great through railway-lines, chief canals, especially those connecting navigable rivers, and the submarine cables and chief telegraph lines. Besides these features the political boundaries are very carefully put in, and the various supplementary maps and charts, and much useful information interpolated in the margin, help to make the work, as nearly as possible, a faithful picture of the world in this present year 1881. It is issued in various forms to suit either the library, the office, or the school, and in every way reflects great

credit on both publisher and compiler.
Sir Robert Peel's remark in a letter to Crofton Croker that "there must be always great interest about the localities in the neighbour-hood of the metropolis," was perhaps a little trite; but its truth is very conclusively shown in "The Suburban Homes of London" (Chatto and Windus). The volume consists of essays upon nearly sixty favourite localities, to which it aims at being a residential guide. At the same time, brief and more or less successful and attractive At the same time, brief and more or less successful and attractive sketches of the historic associations of each place are included, the whole combining to make a very readable, amusing, and at the same time useful and practical book. It is easy to see that the articles were not all written by the same hand. Some are fairly well done: others, very badly. That devoted, for instance, to Acton is remarkable for errors of style and grammar, and what does its author mean when he says that the addition of a tower to a church imparts "competency" to the architecture? To any one, however, on the look-out for a residence, and doubtful as to his choice of locality, the book, which is furnished with a good map, is likely to be very helpful, as it gives a good deal of valuable information as to rents, situation, rates, and other matters of interest to the intending house-holder, which have evidently been gathered on the spot with care holder, which have evidently been gathered on the spot with care and considerable trouble.

Mr. Leslie says in his preface to "Our River" (Bradbury, Agnew, and Co.) that he is of an indolent disposition; and there is a quaint dreamy character about his style—born apparently of natural included the control of the control o triemry character about his style—born apparently of natural nicination, and perhaps of the sleepy murmur of rippling waters—which certainly bears out the statement, and is not altogether inappropriate. The diction moves in a sort of endless ripple, now telling of water weeds and bank flowers and birds, now lingering pleasantly over some of the traditions and old-world lore of which the Thanes turnishes such a goodly quantity. Mr. Leslie has a great affection priate. The diction moves in a sort of endless ripple, now terming of water weeds and bank flowers and birds, now lingering pleasantly over some of the traditions and old-world lore of which the Thames furnishes such a goodly quantity. Mr. Leslie has a great affection for the punt as a means of river navigation, and his praises of it are both loud and long. To a man with a tendency to indolence, and a faculty for taking things easily, it is no doubt a pleasant vessel enough; but for ourselves we prefer a less clumsy craft. Besides dwelling lovingly on the many scenes of beauty and interest and the vast variety of living things which the stream affords, the book contains many anecdotes and reminiscences of well-known personages, such as Sir E. Landseer and Frederick Walker, which give it another attraction. In an artist's book the illustrations are naturally a chief feature; but this is just where, we think, Mr. Leslie has failed. There is scarcely anything distinctive or characteristic about the full-page engravings. The "Summer Flood," for instance, and "Thames Swans" might be scenes on any other English river. Then, in his hopeless effort to render colour in black and white, he has completely missed every chance of effect, the result being that the cuts are all reduced to one level of monotonous grey. How much of the resulting dulness is caused by the engraver we cannot very well say; but the latter might have done a little better. His use of the white cross line is both coarse and careless. The smaller blocks in fac simile are by far the best, because the least pretentious and the most free and natural.

Mr. Richard Jefferies, having, we presume, exhausted the vein of realism which delighted us in "The Gamekeeper at Home" and "The Amateur Pcacher," becomes ideal, and gives us in "Wood Magic, a Fable" (Cassell and Co.), two volumes about talking weasels and grasshoppers, and toads, and an owl who is great on the law of primogeniture, and a brook that sings, and a wind that argues, till we can't tell whether w

life, and to whom the Wind gives the excellent advice that he should drink as much of him as possible, and then run about dancing and shouting. We doubt whether the squirrel was wise in letting so young achild into themysteries of Kapchack "the great and noble magpie's" love affair with a young fiirt of a jay who dresses charmingly in blue and brown. Kapchack is king by virtue of setting all the rest against each other, and a cruel tyrant he shows himself, so that one's sympathies go with Choo-Hoo, the wood-pigeon, who rebels and makes himself Emperor. The moral of it all is as incomprehensible to us as it must have been to little Sir Bevis; but a fable is none the worse for having no moral. The weaknest of "Water-Babies" was that we had to be always looking out for meanings, social or philosophical. Mr. Jefferies writes much more water-Babies" was that we had to be always looking out for meanings, social or philosophical. Mr. Jefferies writes much more simply than Canon Kingsley; the only paradox we have come across is where the brook and by and by the wind deny that there is any such thing as time. For them it is all one long to-day; and in this comfortable faith they wish Bevis to grow up. Of course Mr. Jefferies always pleases; but we prefer him as he was.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL MEN'S FULDENTS of MEDICINE, and CHEMISTS who dispense Medicine.

A DVANCED PHARMACY.

ACTOPEPTINE

will be found far superior to all other remedies in Indi-dection, D) spepsia, and kindred diseases.

Also particularly indicated in Anaemia, General De-blatt. Chromo: Diarrhoza, Constipation, Headache, battle Chromo: Diarrhoza, Constipation, Headache, blatt. Chromo: Diarrhoza, Constipation, Headache, blatt. Chromo: Diarrhoza, Constipation, Headache, blood.

ACTOPETINE is admitted to be the most important produce of advanced pharmacy

STOMACH AILMENT OR DISEASE, where all other known remedies have failed and proved ineffectual. More than

ONE THOUSAND DOCTORS,

TEN THOUSAND CHEMISTS,

THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PRESS, have certified as to its remarkable efficacy.

DESCRIPTION.

LACTOPEPTINE contains the five active agents of digestion, combined in the same proportion as they east in the human stomach, and will digest food in a mumer identical to that obtained under the influence of the natural gastric juice.

The component parts of LACTOPEPTINE are as follows:—

clows:—SINE is one of the principal agents of diges-in-PEFSINE is one of the principal agents of diges-tion found in the gastric juice, and in conjunction with acid matter present in that secretion, will convert Albumen, Fibrine, Caseine, &c., into

with acid matter present in that secretion, will convert Albumen, Fibrine, Cascine, &c., into Peptone.

-PANCKEATINE is secreted by the Pancreas. It acts immediately and powerfully upon oily and fatty substances, emulsionising and preparing them for assimilation. It also has the power oil digesting all other kinds of food, and has undoubtedly been given this property so as to act upon food that may pass the Pylorus imperfectly tigested.

-DIASTASE. Ptyalin is the digestive principle of saliva. It is, however, obviously unobtainable for use medicinally, yet it is unquestionably one of the most important agents of digestion. One part of Ptyalin will change into Dextrue and Ulucose 2,000 parts of starch. There fortunately exists in Malt a principle called Diastase, which is identical with Ptyalin, and is, therefore, an equally valuable transformer of starch.

-SCGAR OF MILK, OR LACTIN, is a highly assimilable animal sugar, which is of all others the best adapted for the dilution of the concentrated action of the foregoing digestive principles, enabling a more certain and even diffusion of the discussive processes throughout the whole of the food-mass in the stomach.

5-LACTIC and it IN NO.HLORIC ACIDS are always found in the gastric-juice, and their importance is shown from the fact that Pepsine will not change the character of the food without their presence.

COMPARISON.

st. It will digest from three to four times more congulated albumen than ordinary Pepsine.

and. It will emulsionise and prepare for assimilation the cily and fatty portions of food, Pepsine having no action upon this important alimentary article.

having no action upon this important spaticle.

3rd. It will change the starchy portions of vegetable food into the assimilable form of Glucose.

4th. It contains the natural acids secreted by the stomach (Lactic and Hydrochloric), without which Pepsine and Pancreatine will not change the character of coagulated abumen.

5th. Experiments will readily show that the digestive power of the ingredients of Lactopeptine, when two or more are combined, is much greater than when separated. Thus 4 grs. of Pancreatine mixed will disolve one-third more albumen than the combined digestive power of each agent separately in same length of power of each agent separately in same length of

ADVANTAGES,

A DVANTAGES,

I.—To PHYSICIANS: Concentration; celerity of action; freedom from neutralising and incompatable dilutents; full development of latent power; absolute control of, and uniform results from, combinations with other agents; facility in prescribing without division; certainty of affect.

The digestive power of LACTOPEP. TINE is much greater than any preparation of Pepsine, as it has the important advantage of dissolving all aliment used by mankind, while Pepsine acts only upon food of a plastic nature.

Pepsine is therefore not indicated in any very large class of Dyspeptic cases, while LACTOPEPTINE, containing all the digestive agents found in the system, and capable of dissolving all kinds of food, cannot be administered in cases of genuine Dyspepsia without producing beneficial results.

2.—To CHEMISTS: Economy; an exact and always reliable base for fine digestive combinations; the entire absence of enfeebling menstruums; the facilities for dispensing.

From Retrayet of Practical Medicine and Surgery.

"A glance at the Formula of LACTOPEPTINE would convince even the most sceptical of the valuable results that must ensue through its administration. Composed of ptyalin, pepsine, puncieatine, hydrochloric and lactic acids, it is a combination of all the digestive agents, consequently can never be administered without giving the utmost satisfaction, for if there is a defiency in the system of all or any of these agents, LACTOPEPTINE will supply it, and thus assist in digesting the food enabling the organs that produce these principles of digestion to rest and recuperate their relaxed energies."

From The British Medical Yournal.

We have submitted the LACTOPEPTINE to

From The British Medical Journal.

'We have submitted the LACTOPEPTINE to trial, and can confidently recommend it."

From The London Medical Times and Gazette.
"Where we had an opportunity of presenting it, its employment had been decidedly satisfactory."

From The London Medical Press and Ciruclar.
"Such a formula is a desideratum, consider that the preparations of Pepsine now in use I disappointed the expectations of many protoners."

From The Physician and Pharmacist.

"We have no hesitation in affirming that LACTPOEPTINE has proved itself to be the most important addition ever made to our Pharmacopæia."

ACTOPEPTINE may be had of all Chemists. Price 4s. 6d., in Ounce Bottles, with a Dose Measure attached. In Quarter-pound buttles for dispensing, 14s.; Half-pound ditto, 27s. Sent carriage paid. Each 1-ounce bottle contains for the contain sound may be taken in either wine or water after Meals. IACTOPEPTINE is prepared solely by

JOHN M. RICHARDS,

(Successor to Carnrick, Kidder and Co.) Laboratory: GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Members of the Medical Profession not already
aquainted with this Medicine are invited to send for
Samples and a Pamphlet respecting the use of I.ACTOIPTINE, and read the testimony of MEDICAL
MEN from every part of the world, describing cases
and showing results in practice. Correspondence
is invited, and every information gladly furnished

CASSELL'S

SHILLING LIBRARY,

IN MONTHLY VOLUMES,

PRICE ONE SHILLING EACH.

ASSELL'S MONTHLY
SHILLING LIBRARY.—The continued demand
for the four volumes now published has rendered it
necessary to several times reprint them. All the
volumes can, however, now be had by order from all
booksellers and the railway bookstalls.

C ASSELL'S MONTHLY
SHILLING LIBRARY.
HISTORY OF THE FREE TRADE MOVEMENT
IN ENGLAND.
By A. MONGREDIEN. Price is.: or cloth gilt, 2s.

Vol. II.

THE SCOTTISH COVENANTERS.
By the Rev. J. TAYLOR, D.D., F.A.S.E. Price 18.; or cloth gilt, 28.

Vol. III.
BOSWELL and JOHNSON: their Companions and By J. F. WALLER, LL.D. Price 1s.; or cloth gilt, 2s.

Vol. IV.

The Rev. ROWLAND HILL, Preacher and Wit,
By E. BROOME, with Introduction by the Rev. J.

STOUGHTON, D.D. Price is.: or cloth gilt, 2s.

Vol. V.,

Published with the July Magazines, is

DOMESTIC FOLK LORE.

By the Rev. T. F. THISELTON DYER, M.A.

Price is.; or in cloth gilt as.

CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN, and Co., Ludgate

Ludgate Hill, London.

LITTLE FOLKS

COMMENCES a NEW VOLUME

and contains an attractive COLOURED PLATE. Two New Serial Stories and many new features. CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN, and CO., London.

Just published, post free, two stamps.

PSPEPSIA and the SEVERER
FORMS OF INDIGESTION. A small pamphlet on these distressing complaints and their complete

Eures.
Published by the Author, RICHARD KING, Esq., Staff Surgeon, Royal Navy, 23, Warwick St., Rugby.

BY DR. BARR MEADOWS.
Eighth Edition, cloth, post free, 32 stamps.

RUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.
Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic and other reputed specifics.—G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge Road.

A NGLO-AMERICAN METHOD,
or a New and Infallible System to LEARN in
Three Months how to Read, Write, and Pronounce
Correctly the FRENCH LANGUAGE. By J. DE
FALLON, B.A., K.L.H. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 791 Price
8s.—London: DULAU and CO., 37, Soho Square.

JOHN REDFERN and SONS,

LADIES TAILORS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

26, CONDUIT STREET, BOND

Cowes, isle of wight.

WEDDING and Birthday Presents,

EDDING and Birthday Fresents
at HENRY RODRIGUES, 42. Piccadily,
SETS FOR THE WRITING TABLE,
LIBRARY, AND BOULDOIR.

In Polished Brass, Bronze, Sevres China, Ormolu
and Oxidired Silver, from 21s. to £10.

DRESSING CASES
TRAYELLING DRESSING BAGS
63s. to £30
EWEL CASES
121s. to £30
TOURISTS WRITING CASES
121s. to £45
TOURISTS WRITING CASES
130s. 6d. to £5
ENVELOPE CASES.
130s. 6d

WORK BOXES.
THE NEW "TANTALUS" LIQUEUR STAND, THE NEW "TANTALUS" BRANDY AND SODA
STAND, 45 128. 6d.
THE NEW "TANTALUS" PERFUME STAND,

THE NEW TANTALUS FERRUME STAND
75. to 16.
THE NEW STYLOGRAPHIC PEN,
125. 6d., 145. 6d., and 165. 6d.
And a large and choice assortment of English, Viennese
and Parisian NOVELTIES, from 55. to 55.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS at PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

Prames for Cartes de Visite, Cabinets, and Ministures.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS,
Arms, Coronet, Crest, and Address Dies,
Engraved as Gems, from original and artistic designs,
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES, brilliantly filuminated by hand in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours,
in the first style.

BEST RELIEF STAMPING, any colour, is. per 100
All the New and Fashionable Note Papers.
A VISITING CARD PLATE elegantly Engraved,
and 100 Superfine Cards printed, for 4s. 6d.
BALL PROGRAMMES, BILLS of FARE, GUEST
CARDS, and INVITATIONS in every variety.
H. RODRIGUES, 42, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and
WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO?—Send name and
county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office. Plain
Sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and
wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books,
and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with cres, 2os. Solid
gold ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with t crest, 42s.
Manual of Heraldry 400 engravings, 3s. 9d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn St., corner of St. Martin's Lane.

VISITING CARDS by Culleton.—
Fifty best quality, 2s. 8d., post free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 50 each, 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 13s. 6d.—
T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranhourn St. (corner of St. Martin's Lane), W.C.

CULLETON'S Guinea Box of STA-TIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn Street (corner of St. Martin's Lane).

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's Inn Heraldic Office) send Name and County Sketch, 3s. 6d. zin colours, 7s. 6d. Arms Painted an Engraved on Seals, Dies, &c.—PUGH BROTHERS Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and 76, Queer Victoria Street, E.C. Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.

FOR ARMS and CREST send
Name and County to T. MORING, Inns of Court
Heraldic Offices, 233, High Holborn, W.C. Plain Sketch,
3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals, Dies, and Diplomas.
Illustrated Price Lists post free.

GARDNERS' DINNER & TABLE GLASS SERVICES, free, graceful, and original designs of unequalled value. Dinner services from 21s. Table Glass Services, of the best crystal, for 12persons, complete, 65s. Cash discount 15 per cent. Coloured photographic sheets and illustrated glass catalogues, dost free.—453 and 454, West Strand, Charing Cross.

EATH and ROSS'S COLUMN.

GLYKALINE,
THE APPROVED SPECIFIC,
Cures Coughs, Colds, Catarths, and Respiratory
Ailments.

CLYKALINE effectually relieves
Disorders of the Mucous Membrane, so prevalent
in the winter, averts Diphtheria, and unfailingly clear
the bronchial tubes. By its use Colds are cured in a
few hours. As a most efficacious remedy, GLYKALINE is unprecedented.

LINE is unprecedented.

INDEPENDENT TESTIMONIAL

to GLYKALINE.

"TALON ROUGE," writing in Vanity Fair, under date March 17, 1877, says: "This medicine has the valuable property of CURING cold in the head. The man who has discovered a sure remedy for this plague ought to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race. The other morning I swoke with the feeling of a general oppression, the certain precursor of a catarrh. I sped to the nearest chemist's, and found the longed for remedy. Before NIGHT I WAS CURED. It is a colourless, tasteless fluid, called CLYKALINE." The unsolicited correspondent of Vanity Fair bears testimony that three drops of the Specific taken at intervals of an hour, will certainly cure the most obstinate of colds. He writes disinterestedly, "desiring," as he says, "only to make known the healing properties of GLYKALINE, and so to confer boon on the suffering human race"

GLYKALINE is the surest and speediest Remedy, and all who suffer from obstructed breathing should use it. in bottles, 1s, 1/2d, 2s, 9d, and 4s. 6d. By post, 1s, 3d, and 3s. Sold by all Chemists. Full directions with each bottle.

NEURALINE,
THE APPROVED SPECIFIC,
Cures (and instantly relieves) Toothache, Neuralgia,
and Nerve Pains.

NEURALINE is recognised as a reliable Specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and corresponding disorders. It relieves INSTANTANE-OUSLY, and will be found invaluable to all who are afflicted.

NEURALINE never fails to give relief. It is in demand throughout the world. As a sure specific against Nerve Pains it is deservedly clebrated, a single application (in many cases) permanently curing the sufferer. Sir James Matheson received the following letter from Mr. Edgar, of Butt Lighthouse, Island of Lewis, N.B.: "Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for the Neuraline. It proved THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY SHE HAD EVER APPLIED. The relief experienced was almost instantaneous." The relief experienced was almost instantaneous."

instantaneous."

NEURALINE is sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. od. by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Illustrated directions with each.

AUROSINE,
THE APPROVED SPECIFIC,
Preserves the Hands, the Skin, and the Lips

A UROSINE quickly removes Chaps,
Unsightfiness, and Roughness of Skin, effects of
sea-air, &c., and (especially in Winter) protects the
exposed cuticle from atmospheric attacks and the influences of exposure. It renders the surface of the
skin beautifully smooth; imparts suppleness, whiteness, and the natural hue of health, while in no degree
impeding the pores, but, on the contrary, AUROSINE
is pleasant to use and agreeable in its perfume, while
colourless and not greasy. In bottles, is.; by post,
is. 4d.

A NTISEPTIC TINCTURE,

The Best Elixir for the Teeth and Gums.

This elegant and approved preparation may be used in all confidence. It cleanses and whitens the Teeth, guards them against decay, improves and preserves the enamel, and hardens the Gums, while benefitting their colour. As an astringent, antiseptic, and detergent, the Dentifrice is widely esteemed and in increasing demand. It effectually disguises the odour of Tobacco. In bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 1od.

REPRETINE,
FOR INTERNAL DISORDERS.
A new and invaluable discovery, alleviating and removing Headache, Constipation, Derangement of the Liver, Billousness, and Nausea. This preparation, by stimulating the Stomach, promotes its healthy action, removing Dulness, Giddiness, and the feeling of Prostration. BERBERINE is really excellent for Colic and Pains in the Back; while against Indigestion and concomitant evils it stands unrivalled. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles, is. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, is. 3d. and 3s.

in bottles, is. 1/4d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, is. 3d. and 3s.

ZONISED OIL,

THE NEW PREPARATION

FOR THE HAIR.

By the use of this Oil, not only is the Hair nourished and its natural appearance improved, but decay and weakness are arrested, the growth excited, and prejudicial influences eradicated. It is proportionately welcome to all who complain of their Hair falling off, as OZONISED OIL distinctly and speedily strengthens the fibre, while merely requiring to be well brushed into the roots. The New Preparation is NOT A DYE, and may be unhesitatingly used. Sold in bottles, is., is. 6d., and 2s. 9d.; by post, is. 3d., 2s., and 3s.

DONTALGIC ESSENCE
FOR THE TEETH.
Will be found most serviceable wherever there exists evidence of decay. This liquid stopping protects the exposed nerves from cold or foreign substances (as crumbs), and while giving security and ease, causes no inconvenience. The Essence cures Toothache, and does not impede mastication. The application is simple. Sold in bottles, is. 1/3d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, is. 3d. and 3s.

TESTED AND APPROVED.

The experience of a steadily increasing demand during the past several Winters sufficiently proves that this most serviceable but unpretentious Remedy for Chilblains speedily effects their removal, and southes their painful and irritating sensations. Complete directions with the bottles. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

Dost, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

CHILDREN'S POWDERS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED.

These powders are applicable to both Children and Adults. They are very effective in expelling Worms, especially the smaller kinds (known as Ascardae) which are the pests of infants. Intestinal worms of larger dimensions are got rid of by the use of these Powders with remarkable facility, and consequently adults or persons in years will obtain relief, the efficacy of the preparation (CHENOPODIUM ANTHEMINITICUM) being quite unquestionable. While the appetite and general health are improved, together with tone to the system, the Powders create no nausea, and are in no way dangerous. Directions with each box. Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, free.

PHOSPHO-MURIATE of Quinine.

SPECIALLY PREPARED

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.

PROSPHO-MURIATE of Quinine.
SPECIALLY PREPARED
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.
This reliable Specific possesses numerous important features. It removes Lassitude, braces the system, relieves Headache, tranquillises the Sleep, soothes the Temper, strengthens the Memory, equalises the Spirits, and thus is a corrective of Nervousness, Excitement, and Depression. Sufferers from Exhaustion and Brainweariness will gain speedy relief. Directions with each bottle. 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d., 3s., and 5s.

THE New TOILET REQUISITE. DORÉ'S GLYCERINE SOAP

TRANSPARENT,
This specially-useful and very beautiful preparation by its moderate price and intrinsic value has already become a favourite in popular and fashionable circles. It: purilies and softens the skin, removes Rouginess, prevents Chaps and the effects of exposure, is delightful to use and of beautiful appearance. DORE'S TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP is sold in Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each; in Bars, rs. and 1s. 6d.; in Shaving Sicks, 6d. and rs.; and in Boxes, 6d.; 9d., 15s., and 1s. 6d. each. All Chemists, and by

EATH and ROSS,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
5, St. Paul's Churchyard; and 9, Vere Street, Oxford Street, W.

To LADIES.

FO LADIES.

| Egerton Burnett's Pure Wool Best Dye Black Serges, as supplied by him for Court Mourning, are in great demand. A variety of qualities from 1s. 2½d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Ladies who have a preference for black should write for patterns direct to Wellington, Somerset.

WATSON, BONTOR, and CO.,

TURKEY CARPETS. PERSIAN CARPETS.

INDIAN CARPETS. 35 and 36, OLD BOND STREET

HEAL AND SON

SITTING ROOM FURNITURE TO THEIR VERY LARGE STOCK OF BEDROOM FURNITURE.

A Catalogue of Bedroom Furniture with 600 designs sent free by post.

HEAL AND SON, 195 TO 198, TOTTENHAM COUKT ROAD, W.

MRS. DONKIN,
MAISON DE MODES,
Millinery,
Marties, Dressmaking, Laces, Lingerie,
Gloves, French Corsets, &c.
PLGRIM STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

BRUSSELS HOTEL DESUÈDE Rue de l'Eveque. — First-class Establishment, near New Boule vards and Place de la Monnaie.

SEWILL'S Keyless WATCHES.
Prize Medals, London, Paris, and Philadelphia. Damp and District Proj., 18-card cases, adjusted and compensated for all climates factors, 42 ft 44.5, and 425; Ladies, 42 75., 450 tos., and 455 tos. In Silver Cases for Ladies or Gentlemen, 45 55., 46 68., and 48 88. Forwarded on receipt of remittance.—J. SEWILL, 20, Cornhill, London, and 61, South Castle Street, Liverpool. Catalogue Free.

GLACIALINE.

C LACIALINE.—By Royal Letters
Patent, 1876, was awarded the Silver Medal at
the National Fisheries Exhibition. The only perfect
Food Preservative, is tasteless, odourless, harmless.

GLACIALINE for MILK .-

GLACIALINE for BUTTER.—No more Rancid Butter if you use GLACIALINE. GLACIALINE for EGGS.—No more Bad Eggs if you use GLACIALINE.

GLACIALINE for MEAT.—No more Tainted Meat if you use GLACIALINE. GLACIALINE for FISH.—No more Tainted Fish if you use GLACIALINE.

GLACIALINE for WINES.—No more Sour Wine if you use GLACIALINE.

GLACIALINE for SOUPS.—No more Sourness in Soups or Pies if you use GLA-CIALINE.

CLACIALINE.—The "Lancet' says:—An enormous amount of sickness and death would be prevented by simply using a small quantity of this perfectly harmless Glacialine.

GLACIALINE is sold by all chemists and druggists, grocers and Italian warehousemen. In packets, 2s.; in canisters, 2s. 3d. CLACIALINE.—Testimonials from all parts of the world, will be forwarded on application to the ANTITROPIC COMPANY, Soldmanufacturers and Patentees, 20, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, London; and 126, Renfield Street, Glasgow.

GLACIALINE. — London Depot: 20, STAMFORD STREET, BLACKFRIARS

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

This pure Solution is the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The safest and most gentle aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, children, and infants.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

THE UNIVERSAL OPINION OF
BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS is that they are unequalled
for BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS is that they are unequalled
for BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION
WIND, STRASMS, GIDDINESS, DIZZINESS OF THE EVES,
&c., having proved effectual in many cases of HABITUAL
COSTIVENESS, NERVOU'S DEPRESSION, LOSS OF APPETITE, INDIGESTION and GENERAL DEBILITY. They act
mildly on the bowels without griping, give tone to the
stomach, thus invigorating the constitution and
strengthening the whole nervous system. Prepared by
W. LAMBERT, 173, Seymour Place, London, W. Sold
everywhere. The genuine are in square greenpackages.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.

THE MOST PERFECT AERATED NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERACE

FAMILY MOURNING WARE-

BEST ENGLISH CRAPES ONLY ARE USED, which stand the wet and damp weather. WIDOW'S DRESS, beautifully fitted, made complete, from and CAP, made by French Milliners and CAP, made by French Milliners made complete, for a Parent, £3 3 0 DRESSES, made complete, for a Parent, £3 5 6 MANTLES and PALETOTS, handsomely trimmed, for dito, from BONNETS, New Styles, made by French Milliners from £3 5 6 MANTLES and PALETOTS, handsomely £2 19 6 BONNETS, New Styles, made by French Milliners from £6 18 9 The BARODA CRAPE—Economical Dresses made entirely of this new material, for Deep Mourning, from £2 19 5 Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take Orders, immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram, DEGENT ST., Nos. 256 to 262.

REGENT ST., Nos. 256 to 262.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S of REGENT STREET.

The Departments for BLACK DRESS GOODS were never better supplied than now with New and Useful Materials.

Amongst those specially recommended are Summer Twilled Cashmeres, at 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9½d., 42 inches wide.

Cashmere de Paris at 2s. 6d., usually sold at 3s. 9d. Rampore Tamaine at 1s. 5½d.

Armure Beige at 1s.

Untearable Grenadine, from 12½d.

Wire Ground Grenadine, from 12½d.

And Various Novelties in High-class Khibition Grenadines suitable for Evening Wear Patterns free.

256 to 262, REGENT STREET.

THE GORDIAN CRAPE,

A NEW PURE SILK CRAPE FOR WIDOWS AND FAMILIES.

Its advantages are—that it will not crease when sat upon, nor spot with Rain.

It can ONLY be obtained at
PETER ROBINSON'S of "REGENT STREET"
THE MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 256 to 262. Good useful qualities at 5s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 6d. A very liberal discount allowed to Milliners and the Trade.

TEENS that Young Ladies are in "LOUIS" VELVET-TEENS.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS SIMPLY UNIQUE. DO NOT BE INDUCED BY PERSUASION TO TAKE ANY OTHER.

AN EXTRA PROFIT TO YOUR LOSS, May be speciously made if you accept under whatever name offered an inferior quality of Velveteen.

THE LOUIS"

has established its reputation so widely that even a slight inferiority would injure its repute, which constitutes

A TEST OF MERIT, and guarantee of

UNSURPASSED QUALITY. Be sure you find the words

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

or you have not the GENUINE "LOUIS,"

notwithstanding all assertions to the Contrary. ROBARE'S AUREOLINE, or GOLDEN HAIR WASH. For producing the beautiful golden colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and ros. 6d., of all the principal Perfumers and Chemists throughout the World.—Wholesale Agents: R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

Louis

FLORILINE: FOR THE TEETH LOND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or decay, gives to the teeth a peculiarly pearly whiteness, and a delighful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet brbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d

"AND TETH LIKE ROWS OF PEARLS."

JEWSBURY and BROWN'S exquisite Compound

RIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

The celebrated original and only seeming.

ORIENTAL TOUTH PASTE.

The celebrated original and only genuine Oriental
Tooth-Paste is signed "JEWSBURY and BROWN,
Manchester, Established op years." PEARLY WHITE
and SOUND TEETH, healthy gums, firm and bright
of colour, so essential to beauty, and fragrant breath, are
all insured by the use of this most perfect Dentiffrice.
PCts, 1s. 6d; double, 2s. 6d. All Perfumers and Chemists.
Only the GENUINE ORIENTAL TOO!TH-PASTE
is signed JEWSBURY and BROWN, Manchester, and
bears the Trade Mark, J. and B. in a double triangle.

THE MOST PERFECT AERATED NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE

NON-ALCOHOLIC.

SPARKLING.
DELICIOUS.
EXHILARATING.
GRATEFUL.
AT HOME.

Write to any of Agents for Descriptive Pamphler, which will be sent post free, and which contains a lew which are so valuable for their invicografing from medical men, and others. The only Prize Medal given to Acrated Reverages at International Food Exhibition was awarded to Vin-Sance. Manufactured by the VIN-SANTE AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE COMPANY, Limited, Liverpool.

Special Agents—EVANS, ESCHER, & WEBB, London; CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London.

Real of Grocers, Wine Merchants, &c., verywhere. Sole Con-Retail of Grocers, Wine Merchants, &c., verywhere. Sole Con-Britan School Contains and Contains

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.

A LAXATIVE and REFRESHING
FUIT LOZENGE,
Universally prescribed by the Faculty

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
Wholesale, E. GRILLON, 60, Queen St. London, F.C.

Wholesale, E. GRILLON, 60, Queen St. London, F.C.

THE MOST PERFECT AFPATED NON ALCOHOLIC PEUL PLACE.

bears the Trade Mark, J. and B. in a double triangle.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM Cured
Liquor of Pills. To ebtained of all respectable Chemists, price 118, per bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Lavilts celebrated treatise. Post free, 4d., F. Newers, and Sons, King Edward Street, London.

Address—F. COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

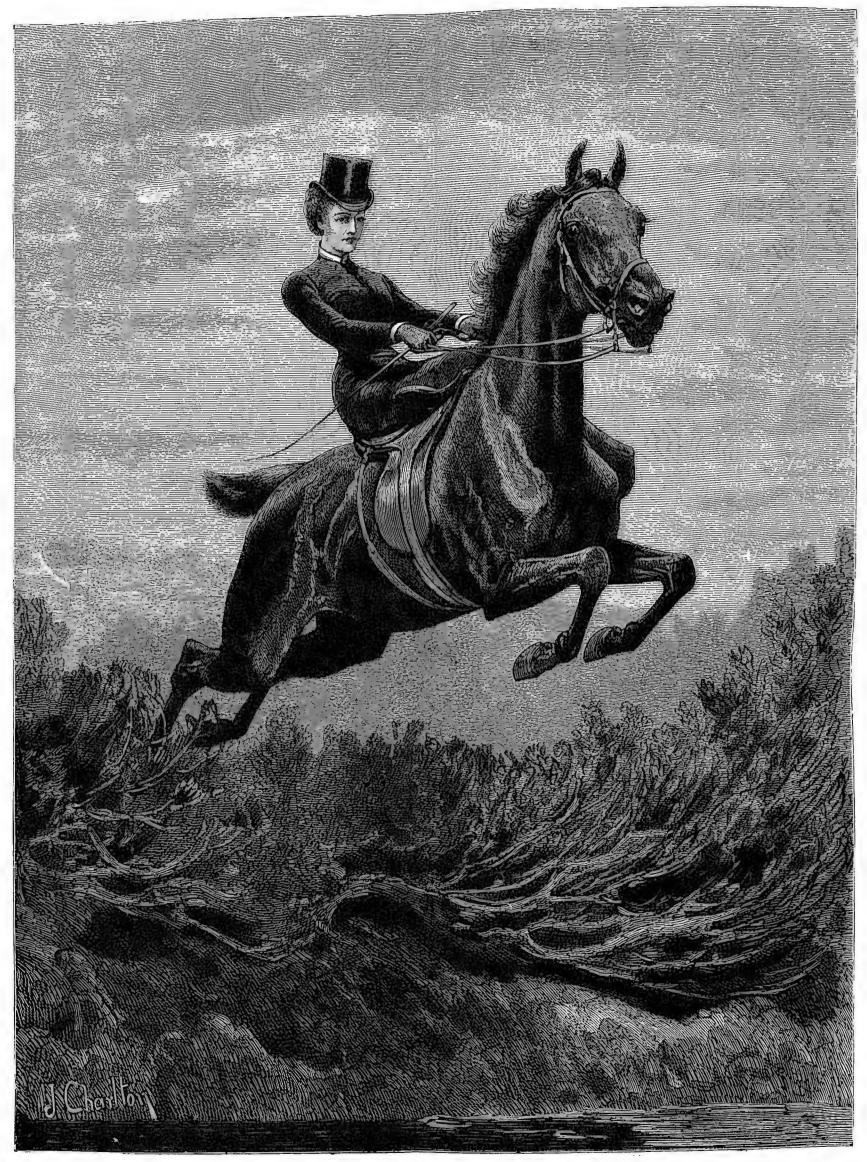
FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

Address—F. COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

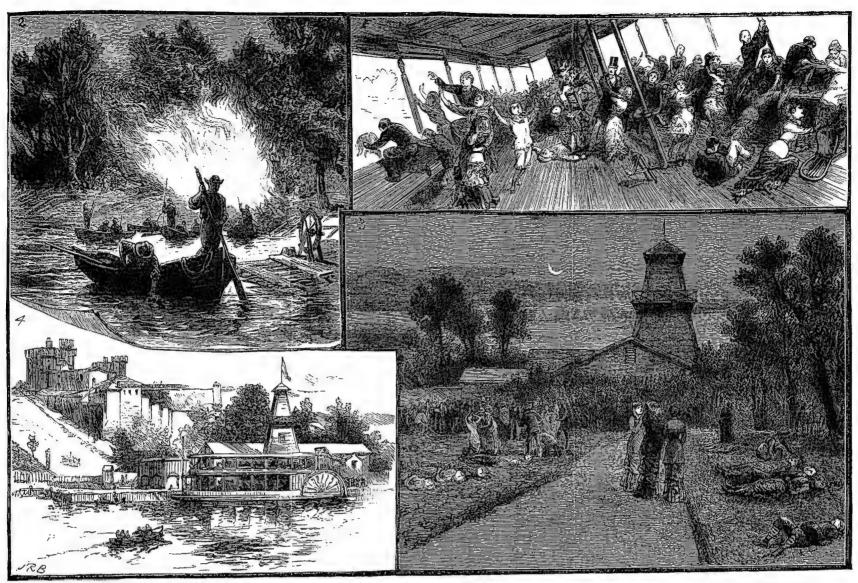
Address—F. GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

Address—F. COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

All Chemists at 18, 1746, and 28, 9d. per box.

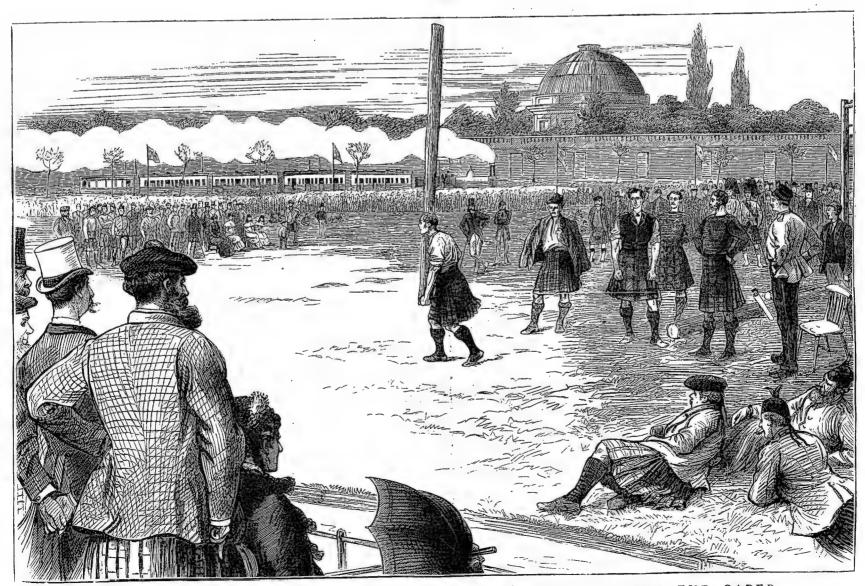


THE WATER JUMP-A SKETCH AT A HORSE SHOW



1. The Boat Heeling Over.—2. Midnight: Searching for the Dead.—3. At Dawn: The Recovered Bodies in the Gardens of the Sulphur Baths.—4. The City Landing Stage.

THE RECENT FATAL STEAMBOAT DISASTER IN CANADA



THE SCOTTISH GATHERING AT STAMFORD BRIDGE-TOSSING THE CABER



France and Italy.—A spark has set aflame the smouldering antagonism between these two nations, causing grave troubles at Marseilles, and arousing the bitterest feelings in both countries. The first portion of the Tunisian expedition came home at the end of last week, and were greeted at Marseilles with the greatest possible enthusiasm. Crowds collected, and every house was gaily decorated save the head-quarters of an Italian club, where not a flag was visible, and hisses are stated to have been heard as the soldiers passed. This insult immediately created a disturbance, the club was attacked, and the troops had to be called out to disperse the rioters. Serious conflicts ensued on the following days, notwithstanding earnest appeals from the French and Italian authorities. Many lives were lost, the French workmen endeavoured to coerce employers into dismissing all their Italian hands, and disorder reigned supreme. Calling in a large body of the military, however, the authorities by Tuesday got the upper hand; and, after all cafis and suspicious shops had been closed, and some 200 arrests made, quiet was in a great measure restored, although the attitude of the Marseillais shows that only a breath is needed to kindle the excitement afresh. ITALY was already sore enough about France's high-handed conduct in Tunis, and this unfortunate affair has greatly strained the relations, though Italian politicians have been singularly temperate on the subject. Indeed, the Italian Ministry, when questioned on Tuesday warmly maintained that "the intentions were good on both sides," and asserted their determination to repress all public manifestations against France: but the general feeling is none the -A spark has set affame the smouldering FRANCE AND ITALY. tioned on Tuesday warmly maintained that "the intentions were good on both sides," and asserted their determination to repress all public manifestations against France; but the general feeling is none the less profound, and alike at Rome, Genoa, Turin, and Naples demonstrations have been attempted, although they were immediately stopped by the police. Some 16,000 persons of all classes took part in the Naples demonstration, which ended in some students tearing lown the arms over a French club. Small scuffles between French and Italians have also occurred in the French provinces. In the French Chamber very unsatisfactory explanations of the the French Chamber very unsatisfactory explanations of the debate. Under the present circumstances M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire's new Circular on Foreign Affairs is rather a curious producnon. Full of assertions of innocence regarding annexation or conquest, of benevolent intentions and of desire for peace, the document "doth protest too much." Its most important feature is, of course, the treatment of the Tunis Question, M. St. Hilaire of course, the treatment of the 11mis Question, Mr. St. Hiland declaring that France only intends to promote civilisation in the Regency, and that it "would be an immense imprudence to unite two million Malomedans to three million Algerians, whom we have found it difficult enough to govern and keep in order." The Hey is here described as being most anxious to fall in with French views, is here described as being most anxious to fail in with French views, and he is certainly accepting the situation with remarkable graciousness, exchanging fresh civilities with the departing generals and with M. Roustan, whom he styles "the best friend of Tunis." The Prime Minister, Mustapha, has arrived in Paris, and has been received by M. Grévy and M. St. Hilaire with the customary polite professions of friendliness and sympathy on both sides. France is not quite so fortunate in ALGERIA. Bou Amema, the insurgent chief, is still at large, and the rebels continue to burn and pillage, ontwithstanding several defeats inflicted by the French troops. The notwithstanding several defeats inflicted by the French troops.

notwithstanding several defeats inflicted by the French troops. The whole province of Oran is roused, and colonists have suffered grievously both in person and property.

In French Home affairs the most important event has been M. Jules Ferry's speech at Epinal, dealing with the coming elections. Whilst eulogising the deeds of the present Republic, M. Ferry spoke strongly against any revision of the Constitution, pointing out that such a step would still further Monarchist designs, and divide the Republican party. The elections should be perfectly free from official pressure, and ought to result in the elimination of a large number of Monarchists, so as to prevent any coalition with the Radicals against the present regime. The Minister's temperate language was in a great measure echoed by M. Gambetta at a trade banquet, when the latter denied all intention to compete for any seat but his old Parisian arrondissement. M. Gambetta, however, did not forget to give a mild hint that the Scrutin de liste battle

seat but his old Parisian arrondissement. M. Gambetta, however, did not forget to give a mild hint that the Scrutin de liste battle would be renewed before long. Parliament is remarkably dull, the Lower House is droning through the Budget, and has temporarily shelved the Three Years' Army Service Bill.

Paris is rapidly being deserted, every one is rushing off to the country and seaside, most of the theatres have closed, and the Salon shut its doors on Monday, after a most successful season. Over 100,000 persons more than last year visited the Exhibition, and the artists, rejoicing over a profit of 2,000l., find that it is quite possible to do without State assistance. The prizes were to be distributed on Thursday.—There has been an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the statue of M. Thiers at St. Germain, and some slight collisions have occurred in the provinces between Clericals and Liberals respecting the processions on the day of the Fête Dieu.

In the East there is little stirring save in BULGARIA, where

IN THE EAST there is little stirring save in BULGARIA, where IN THE EAST there is fittle stirring save in DOLLARIA, where Prince Alexander is busily visiting the towns, and apparently has been very cordially received. How far this cordiality is genuine it would be difficult to say, as there are ample reports afloat concerning the pressure exercised by the Government, which is credited with the intention of introducing martial law. At all events, besides arresting M. Zankoff, the Government laid hands upon M. Karaveloff and two other prominent Radicals for insulting the Prince and attacking the powers that be, but speedily released them. The with preparations to take over her new territory, which she intends to divide into five Departments, while the Delimitation Commissioners are daily expected on the spot to settle all minor boundaries. As yet none of the territory has been ceded, although the time fixed in the Convention for the first part of the evacuation has already expired.

In CONSTANTINOPLE Lord Dufferin has presented his credentials to the Sultan, the speeches on the occasion being confined to com-plimentary remarks, and the chief interest has been centred on the Porte's attempt to get the entire command of the foreign postal service into her own hands. The foreign Governments have been asked to abolish their respective post offices in the interior of Turkey prior to suppressing the present services between Constantinople and foreign countries, which the Porte declares renders it impossible for the Turkish Government to exercise control over revolutionary publications sent through the post. Owing to this latter reason the local post in Constantinople was temporarily discontinued, but has now been re-established. The trial of Midhat Pasha and his alleged accomplices begins next week. The Public Prosecutor will demand sentence of death on the actual murderers of Abdul Aziz, and the degradation, with exile or detention in a fortress, of Midhat, Mehemed Ruchdi, and Mahmoud

-Prince Bismarck intends to take a six months' GERMANY, —Prince Bismarck intends to take a six months' holiday, and, before starting for Kissingen, has been careful to reconstruct the Prussian Ministry, so as to eliminate men of too independent views, replacing them by more pliant supporters of his opinions. Thus Herr von Puttkamer, who has occupied the Ministry of Interior temporarily, is confirmed in his post; his place as Minister of Public Worship being taken by Herr von Gössler, Count Stolberg has resigned his Vice-Chancellorship, and Prince

Bismarck will be represented in Home affairs by Herr Von Bötticher, while retaining the Foreign Department in his own hands. The Prince is now bidding hard for the support of the agricultural population, and, addressing some Franconian farmers, reminded them that the accomplishment of his economical programme depended chiefly on their verdict at the coming elections. On all sides the different parties are preparing vigorously for the struggle, and the Progressists are particularly hopeful.

RUSSIA. - Fresh plots against the life of the Czar continue to be discovered, and the removal of the Court from Gatchina to Peterhof has accordingly been attended with the most extraordinary precautions. nas accordingly been attended with the most extraordinary precau-tions. It was at first intended to go partly by water, but at the last moment it was found that treachery existed even on board the Czar's private yacht, bombs being discovered in the possession of three of the officers. Accordingly, the Imperial party travelled by rail, the short road to the station being cleared of the public, and lined with soldiers. Along the whole railway route, according to a rail, the short road to the station being cleared of the public, and lined with soldiers. Along the whole railway route, according to a correspondent of the *Times*, were strong detachments of troops, besides the customary sentinels, at very short intervals; and the usual private traffic was entirely stopped; while not only on this line, but on all others, every official's photograph is kept by the authorities, to prevent any Nihilist joining in disguise. Nor is Peterhof less strictly guarded than Gatchina. Extra police have been sent down to assist the military, and the officers and crew of the guardship have been changed, on suspicion. In St. Petersburg been sent down to assist the military, and the onicers and crew of the guardship have been changed, on suspicion. In St. Petersburg itself, also, two indiarubber bags full of dynamite have been unearthed under a bridge over the Catherine Canal, which are believed to have remained there for over a year, so all the canals are to be closely examined. Yet the Czar shows no sign of changing his course. Agreet continue on a large scale, and the prisons are his course. Arrests continue on a large scale, and the prisons are said to be so crowded as to puzzle the authorities how to try so many criminals. Probably many will be secretly deported, and the rest judged in public this autumn. Meanwhile, nearly all the trials of the anti-Jewish rioters at Kieff and Odessa are over, and have reof the anti-Jewish rioters at Kieff and Onessa are over, and have resulted in some heavy sentences: whileit may be hoped that the spirit of disturbance has in a great measure passed away. Examination shows that the damage done was less than supposed, amounting to some 750 000. some 750,000l.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN. There has been a fresh skirmish between the forces of the Ameer and Ayoob at Girishk, resulting, as before, in the defeat of the latter; but in return, one of Ayoob's minor leaders has made a raid across the Helmand, capturing an officer and some of the Ameer's cavalry, and establishing himself at Songboor. Both sides seem growing weary of these mere pre-liminaries, and Ayoob is reported to have advanced to Farrah, sending an advance guard to within forty miles of Candahar, while Abdurrahman intended to leave for Candahar at the end of last week. From all accounts Ayoob's cause is gradually

gaining strength even in Cabul itself.

In INDIA proper there is much discussion concerning the reduction of the salaries of the Bench. Living in Calcutta is so much dearer than elsewhere, that the reduction will be also the serious matter to the judges, and as regards the native officials the post will now attract only second-rate men. The young Gaekwar of Baroda is to assume the reins of Government at the end of this year, when he will be nineteen years of age. The late prohibition of open-air preaching, to prevent sectarian disturbances has proved useless, the British missionaries appealing to the Calcutta Court, which decided in their favour. which decided in their favour.

UNITED STATES .- The wearisome Senatorial struggle shows UNITED STATES.—The wearisome Senatorial struggle shows no sign of conclusion, and the voting goes on uselessly day by day, while each side does its best to blacken the other. President Garfield holds stoutly to his opinions, and declared to a Virginian deputation that he would not be dictated to, but would always be guided by his own judgment in making official appointments. He is, however, much annoyed at General Grant's accusations of ingratitude. Sir Edward Thornton will present his letters of recall to the President in a few days, and leaves for England on July 6, Mr. V. Drummond, First Secretary, taking charge of the British Legation till Mr. Sackville West arrives.—A war has broken out between the Sioux and the Cree Indians in Winnepeg, owing to the former encroaching on the latter's territory. the latter's territory.

MISCELLANEOUS.——SPAIN has promised asylum to all Jews wishful to emigrate from Russia, and the Liberals are greatly pleased with this sign of religious liberty. Some 60,000 Jews are accordingly expected.—ITALY has been alarmed by a pamphlet from the late War Minister, General Mezzacapo, pointing out the from the late War Minister, General Mezzacapo, pointing out the weak condition of the country's defences, and urging the necessity of immediate alterations. The Clericals have been victorious in the Roman Municipal elections; and the Pope has canonised two new Saints.—In CANADA, the Marquis of Lorne starts on his tour through the North-West Provinces at the end of next month, and will be absent for ten weeks. The Quebec firerendered homeless 1,211 families, consisting of 6,028 persons, and of these two-thirds were uninsured, and lost everything, while the quarter destroyed was almost entirely French. A small conflagration also occurred in the city on Tuesday.—In SOUTH AFRICA the Royal Commission continue their sittings at Pretoria, and it is reported that the Transvaal natives intend to fight if the Boers get the country back.—Victoria is at last to have her Constitution reformed, the Bill having passed both Houses.



THE QUEEN has returned to Windsor for a few weeks' stay. Before quitting Balmoral Her Majesty gave a ball to the tenants and servants of the Royal estates, and with the Princesses was present during part of the evening, while the Royal party also drove to Glen Gelder Shiel, and the Linn of Corrie Mullie, called at the Manse, and entertained the Rev. A. Campbell at dinner. On Sunday the Queen and the three Princesses were present at Divine Service, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. A. Campbell. Monday was the forty-fourth anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession, which was duly celebrated in London and the provinces Accession, which was duly celebrated in London and the provinces with the usual Royal salutes, bell-ringing, and displays of flags. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, left Balmoral on Tuesday afternoon, and, driving to Ballater, went straight to Perth, where they dined, and, taking tea at Carlisle, arrived at Windsor in time for breakfast on Wednesday morning. Great preparations are being made in Windsor Park for the Volunteer Review to be held by the Queen on the 9th prox., when Her Majesty will inspect the two army corps, and will subsequently witness the march past.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had a busy day on Saturday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had a busy day on Saturday. In the morning they witnessed a field-day of the Horse Guards, and with their daughters lunched at the Windsor Cavalry Barracks, being subsequently present at the cricket-match between the Officers and I Zingari. Later they gave a picnic at Virginia Water, spending some time on the lake, and dining at the Fishing Cottage. Next day the Prince, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry, inspected the Horse Guards, and marched at the head of his regiment to Holy Trinity Church, where the Princess

and her daughters also attended Divine Service. After church the and her daughters also attended Davide Service. After church the Royal party went back to the Spital Cavalry Barracks, when the Royal party went back to the Spital Cavalry Barracks, when the Prince decorated several troopers with long-service and good-conduct medals, and subsequently the Prince and Princess lunched with the officers. The Royal party returned to town from St. Leonard's Hill on Monday, and in the afternoon the Prince acted as a supporter to Prince Leopold on the latter taking his seat in the House of Lords, while the Princess and her daughters watched the proceedings from the Royal gallery. In the evening the Prince presided at the annual dinner of the Rifle Brigade in the absence of the Duke of Connaught, and accompanied the Princess to Lord and the Duke of Connaught, and accompanied the Princess to Lord and Lady Alfred Paget's dance. The Grand Duke of Hesse arrived on Tuesday on a visit to the Prince and Princess, and accompanied them in the evening to the performance of Herr Rubinstein's It them in the evening to the performance of Fierr Ruddinstein's *Demonio*, the Prince and Princess afterwards being present at a ball given by Major-General and Mrs. Baring. On Wednesday the Prince held a Levée at St. James's Palace, and went with the Grand Duke of Hesse to Drury Lane Theatre, afterwards accompanying the Princess to Sir G. and Lady Wombwell's ball. Next Wednesday the Princess and Princess open the new Marylebone Infirmary the Prince and Princess open the new Marylebone Infirmary,— Princes Albert Victor and George have been entertained at Adelaide by a Municipal Ball, and have gone overland to Melbourne.

The Duke of Edinburgh reached Copenhagen with the Reserve

Squadron on Tuesday.

Squadron on Tuesday.

The Duchess of Connaught has been recommended a sea cruise for the benefit of her health, and has gone with the Duke on a trip to the Scilly Islands in the Prince of Wales's yacht, the Osborne.—Prince and Princess Christian were present on Speech Day at Wellington College, where their eldest son is studying. The young Prince played second violin in the concert afterwards. Princess Christian on Wednesday opened the new wing of the Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Bloomsbury.—Prince Leopold took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Albany on Monday. Prince Leopold afterwards went down to Oxford to attend the Commemo-Leopold afterwards went down to Oxford to attend the Commemo-

ration festivities, and was present at the Christ Church Ball.

The Imperial Prince and Princess of Germany are shortly expected in England to visit some south-coast watering-place, and will probably stay some time at Norris House, Isle of Wight, which has been lent them by the Duke of Bedford.



-On Sunday the ninth annual collection HOSPITAL SUNDAY. in aid of the metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries was made in the various places of worship in London and the suburbs, and in most various places of worship in London and the suburbs, and in most instances the congregations were rather larger than usual. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, with some of the Judges, went in state to the afternoon service at St. Paul's, where during the day the preachers were Prebendary Moore, Bishop Claughton, and the Rev. N. T. Garry. At Westminster Abbey Canon Barry, Archdeacon Hussey, and Dr. Plumptre occupied the pulpit, the latter preaching from the Revised Version, I Peter iv. 8, where the word "love" is substituted for the "charity" of the Authorised Version. At the Metropolitan Tabernacle Mr. Spurgeon announced that only one half of the collection there would be sent to the Mansion House, the remaining half being forwarded direct to the various hospitals, so that tickets might be obtained for their own poor. At the synagogues the collections were of course made on the previous day synagogues the collections were of course made on the previous day (Saturday), the Jewish Sabbath. The total amount received at the Mansion House up to Wednesday, in response to the Lord Mayor's customary appeal, was 14,000, but many collections and donations were then doubtless outstanding.

were then doubless outstanding.

The Clerical Election in Southwark appears to have been conducted with considerable spirit. Out of a constituency numbering 2,500 nearly 1,600 recorded their votes during the twelve hours the poll was open, the numbers being—Thompson, 1,095; Wainwright, 432; Cheedle, 25; Cloquet, 18; Proctor, 8. In the evening when the poll closed some 2,000 persons assembled in the market-place, and behaved in a very disorderly manner, using flour, peas, and vegetable refuse as missiles, and indulging in a good deal of horse-play. At the official declaration of the poll next day a Mr. peas, and vegetable refuse as missies, and indufging in a good deal of horse-play. At the official declaration of the poll next day a Mr. M'Clure protested against the return of the Rev. W. Thompson (curate in charge), on the ground of "bribery and corruption," but he was only received with cries of "Shame" and "Turn him out," he was the control of and, being a non-parishioner, was not allowed to address the meeting.

THE CLERGY AT THE MANSION HOUSE. -- On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a banquet to the Archbishop of Canterbury, a number of Bishops, and some of the lesser dignitaries of the

Prayers for the Dead.—The Burial Board of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, have just had a lengthy discussion arising out of the application of a parishioner for permission to erect over his wife's grave a tombstone bearing the words, "Of your charity pray for the soul of —, who fell asleep December, 1880. R.I.P." The Chancellor of the Diocese, to whom the matter was in the first instance referred, said that though he sympathised with the objection to such an inscription, he could not say that it would be sustained in a court of law; as in a similar case the Vicar's action for the removal of the tombstone was defeated. On the other hand, the solicitor to the Board advised them that, as the stone had not yet -The Burial Board of Ventnor, solicitor to the Board advised them that, as the stone had not yet been put up, they had power to accept or reject the inscription, and it was ultimately decided to refuse permission for its erection, and in future not to allow any inscribed quotation or extract other than a complete text from the Scriptures.

NONCONFORMIST MUNIFICENCE.-The Citizen says that at a meeting of the leaders of the Congregational body, held last week, it was resolved to celebrate the jubilee of the Congregational Union It was resolved to celebrate the jubilee of the Congregational Union by the creation of a fund with which to pay off the debts on the Congregational chapels, and to improve the incomes of the ministers. Upon a proposal that the fund should be 5,000/., Mr. R. S. Hudson, a well-known member of the body, exclaimed, "That's all nonsense; I intend to give 20,000/. myself." He accordingly put his name down for that amount. Mr. S. Morley followed with a sift of cool, and in thirty minutes 20,000/. was subscribed gift of 5,000/., and in thirty minutes 30,000/. was subscribed.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH IN LONDON.—The Rev. Donald Macleod, M.A., the new pastor of the Scottish National Church, was last week accorded a hearty welcome to London at a large meeting held at Exeter Hall under the presidency of the Earl of Aberdeen. Dean Stanley, Canon Fleming, Professor Charteris, and several other well-known men were amongst the speakers; and Apercueen. Dean Staniey, Canon Fielding, Professor Charles, and several other well-known men were amongst the speakers; and letters of sympathy and congratulation were sent by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Polwarth, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord George Hamilton, and the Rev. D.

CARDINAL NEWMAN has been presented by the members of the Oratory, Edgbaston, Birmingham, with his portrait, painted by Mr. Ouless, A.R.A. The donors expressed their desire that it might be left as an heirloom to the fathers of the Oratory, and the Cardinal, in thanking them, said that when friends in years past had paid him similar compliments, he had asked himself what he had done to merit them, but now that the Sovereign Pontiff had singled him out for the highest mark of favour, he might receive their gift without the appearance of arrogance or presumption.

AN UNFORTUNATE BLUNDER.-The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, having received telegrams and letters from several provincial towns, asking whether he was about to lecture there on the Revision of the New Testament, has published an announcement that he has no regagement to lecture upon that subject at all. It seems that the paster of the Metropolitan Tabernacle has a cousin whose name differs very little from his own, and who is, moreover, a Nonconformist minister also. It was this gentleman who should have been advertised, but the initial letters "C. H." were unfortunately used, instead of "C. M." Under these circumstances it is rather surprising that the better-known Mr. Spurgeon should have declined to see his cousin's business agent when that gentleman called upon him to offer an explanation, and to request him to withdraw a telegram which he had sent, characterising the whole affair as a "hoax." having received telegrams and letters from several provincial towns.



ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—By producing an opera from the pen of Herr Anton-Rubinstein, Mr. Gye has fulfilled another of the pledges contained in his early prospectus. Moreover, he has fulfilled it honourably, no effort having been spared to ensure the fairest chances of success. Whether the first dramatic work of the famous virtusso is destined to win such general popularity as would entitle it to hold a permanent place in the Covent Garden repertory can only as present be matter for speculation. The enthusiasm of can only at present be matter for speculation. The enthusiasm of "first nights," spontaneous as it sometimes may appear, if se dom absolutely genuine, goes for very little unless renewed on occasions when the opinions of a mixed audience, uncontrolled by partial influences, are allowed free and full expression. Any representative of the outside world assisting at the first performance of *Il Demonio*, might possibly quit the theatre under an impression that there had been a genuine triumph; whereas not a few of the initiated might as probably entertain grave doubts on the subject. Such questions apart, however, it is certain that on Tuesday night the auditorium of the Royal Italian Opera was crowded; that a large section of the crowd came on purpose to adjudge the claims, as composer for the stage of the most phenomenally notorious of existing the crowd came on purpose to adjudge the claims, as composer for the stage, of the most phenomenally notorious of existing piano-players; that Royalty, aristocracy, fashion, wealth, and art professionally and critically were conspicuous; that the performance, directed by the composer in person, was in most particulars worthy of all praise; and that the descent of the curtain at the termi-nation of each of the three acts was followed by unanimous applause and vociferous calls for Herr Rubinstein, who came on supported by the leading singers: and that the entire evening wore applause and vociterous calls for Herr Rubinstein, who came on supported by the leading singers; and that the entire evening wore the aspect, more or less, of a gala. All this being admitted does not put aside the fact that the truth has yet to be tested. That the result may prove favourable is to be hoped not only for the sake of Herr Rubinstein, but for that of the enterprising manager to whom the public is indebted for thus early making acquaintance with one of Herr Rubinstein's most recent and important contributions to a sphere of art quite different from that which has made his name renowned among us. The fourth of its composer's operas (its to a sphere of art quite different from that which has made his name renowned among us. The fourth of its composer's operas (its successor being Nero), The Demon, first given at St. Petersburg in the early winter of 1875, has been played with equal success in Moscow, and made its way to Hamburg, if not also to other German towns. The popular tale of the Russian Lermontoff has been so often narrated in reference to its connection with Herr Rubinstein's opera that it may be accepted as sufficiently familiar to render any new description superfluous. The author of the libretto among other things shows clearly that what may be made interesting through the media of poetic diction and poetic development often lends itself but grudgingly to dramatic as apart from interesting through the media of poetic diction and poetic development often lends itself but grudgingly to dramatic as apart from lyic treatment. The dramatis persone of Il Demonio are indeed at the best abstractions. Who and what may be this Demon is not over-clear. The opening prologue and the dialogue with the Angel of Light, in the first scene, would justify the conclusion that he was the veritable Satan; but beyond this he has shifting phases hard to reconcile. In Tamarra, the intended victim, for whom he affects admiration unbounded and a passionate love, we have equally a puzzle in store. She has never even seen her affianced lover, the Prince of Sinodal, whom the Demon causes to be waylaid and murdered by Tartars on his way through Caucasian defiles to the castle of Prince Gudal, her father; yet she weeps in agony over his bier, and, despite the temptations of the Demon, resolves to dedicate her future life to Heaven. There is a faint resemblance between bier, and, despite the temptations of the Demon, resolves to dedicate her future life to Heaven. There is a faint resemblance between Tamara's character and that of Senta in Wagner's Flying Dutchman, only that even before she has beheld the Demon's face he holds her spellbound. Enough that in the end the Demon's projects, whatever they may be, are frustrated, and Tamara, saved by death at the intervention of the Angel, is submitted, like Margaret, to the ceremony of apotheosis. About the music of Herr Rubinstein it would be unfair to pronounce a definite opinion after a single hearing on so exciting an occasion. The resemblance between his style and that of Wagner, commented upon in certain quarters, only exists in the uniar to pronounce a definite opinion after a single including an occasion. The resemblance between his style and that of Wagner, commented upon in certain quarters, only exists in the minds of those who urge it, and who think that no musical success in the diamatic world is possible in these days unless coming directly or indirectly from Wagner; whereas in plain truth Wagner has no competitor, since in his way he stands far aloof from all contemporaries, and again in his way (to quote a line from Shelley's "Cenci"), "Sees as from a tower the end of all." Herr Rubinstein's school, if he really belongs to any school in particular, which is questionable, is a cross between Weber and Meyerbeer, those illustrious fellow-pupils of Abbé Vogler. His style, however, is agreeable and fluent, he has good store of melody at command—which, if not invariably from the pure fount, if not invariably original, is genuine melody nevertheless—and can put it to such uses as his fancy may suggest, being a thoroughly practised adept, a master in short of the tools with which he has to work. "Local colour" is a matter of course to a musician born and bred where the national melodies are built on peculiar scales, in which certain intervals are wanting; but this also—too frequently a cheap way of obtaining credit on account of a quality that has no a cheap way of obtaining credit on account of a quality that has no actual existence outside the pale of sheer realism—Herr Rubinstein employs happily, because with discretion. His dramatic vein, moreover is avident a but we think he wight have imported a little employs happily, because with discretion. His dramatic vein, moreover, is evident; but we think he might have imparted a little more variety to the strains he has put into the mouth of his Demon, who till the duet with Tamara, in the last scene, one of the most striking and well-developed pieces in the opera, is continually in danger of becoming monotonous—a result, we are ready to admit, in the circumstances difficult to avoid. To sum up the impression created by the music of Il Demonio (for a detailed analysis of which we have not the requisite space), Herr Rubinstein in electing to compose for the theatre has by no means mistaken his vocation. The performance can without prejudice be almost unreservedly commended. The prominent characters were all filled with ability. Madame Albani especially, by her impersonation of Tamara, won a new and legitimate triumph, both vocal and dramatic. She made a real woman out of a somewhat shadowy creation, and the audience by force of her eloquent carnestness, were compelled to share and sympathise with all she did, whether or not they quite comprehended the positive or comparative significance of the character. Thus did Madame Albani once more, and with added force, proclaim herself a transpiret in the widest accentration of the physics. Thus did Madame Albani once more, and with added force, proclaim herself a true artist in the widest acceptation of the phrase. The part is extremely trying, the music difficult, and often taxing to the higher tessitura of the voice; but till the end her powers

Madame Trebelli did whatever long experience were unimpaired. and cultivated talent could do for the Angel, who, for parallel reasons is as often in danger of becoming as monotonous as the Demon; and the Demon himself was made a most imposing personage by the stately presence of M. Lasalle, whose superb vocal tones and powerful declamation carried him successfully through a task more exacting and responsible than grateful. We can only add that the remaining characters devolved upon Mdlle. Ghiotti, Signors de Reské (an excellent Privae of Siedal) excellent Prince Gudal), Marini (the murdered Prince of Sinodal), and Silvestri. The ballet at the commencement of Act II, is extremely graceful and pretty, the last dance especially, which for characteristic quaintness could hardly be surpassed. Whether the characteristic quaintness could hardly be surpassed. Whether the tunes here employed are of Georgian origin, or not, matters little; suffice it that they fit the scene and attract the ear. The opera is placed upon the stage with the utmost care and efficiency; the scenery is beautiful, and the costumes are characteristically picturesque. There was, happily, but one encore during the whole performance; and that, in favour of the duet between Madame Albani and M. Lassalle, could not well have been discountenanced.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. -The only event since our last has been the revival of Bizet's ever fresh, ever charming, and ever popular *Carmen*, with Miss Minnie Hauk. The opera and the heroine of the evening were welcomed with all the old favour by a crowded house, and it seemed as though the old days of *Carmen* had returned. house, and it seemed as though the old days of Carmen had returned. Miss Hauk was in excellent voice, and never sang better, or acted with more natural ease and vivacity. The other characters were sustained by Mdlles. Dotti, Valerga, and Ricci; Signors Runcio, Del Puente, Rinaldini, &c. Boito's Mefistofele was the opera on Thursday—too late for notice in this week's impression. Madame Christine Nilsson's reappearance in a character which, a twelvemonth since, she made famous in one night, was naturally looked forward to with universal interest. forward to with universal interest.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES

THE question, Will the humbler classes recognise and avail themselves of the advantages placed at their disposal at the public laundry, is no longer debateable. It has been shown incontestably that they both appreciate and patronise such establishments, and to such an extent as to encourage the hope that those poor and populous parishes which have hitherto held aloof from the movement will follow the good example of those who have tested and proved its usefulness. What has been accomplished in Bermondsey and St. Pancras is surely not impossible in Lambeth or Islington. The powers conferred by the Public Baths and Wash-houses Act are of course as freely at the disposal of one parish as another. The Act, which dates as far back as 1847, empowers all boroughs and parishes to borrow the means for erecting the necessary buildings and to furnish them with proper appliances, the cost to be met by the imposition of a small tax on the parishioners. It is neither a tedious nor a difficult process to set the thing afloat. All that is necessary, by way of a commencement, is for any ten ratepayers to forward a written requisition to the churchwardens, whose duty it will then be to call a meeting of the Vestry to discuss the matter; and should it appear to two-thirds of those present that the time has arrived when a public bath and wash-house would be a benefit to the poorer parishioners, they have but to record their opinion to that effect and the business is virtually settled. The money required may be obtained of the Government, and the builder forthwith set to work.

St. Pancras stands out a shining example as a demolisher of the

St. Pancras stands out a shining example as a demolisher of the mouldy old axiom that enjoins people to wash their dirty linen at home. It may of course be said that it is absurd to saddle a respectable proverb with such an arbitrary interpretation, but those who want an excuse for unthrift or dilatoriness are likely to read who want an excuse for unthrift or dilatoriness are likely to read a riddle in the way that best suits them. St. Pancras was one of the first to offer battle to that bête noir of those whose domiciliary of the first to offer battle to that bête noir of those whose domiciliary conveniences are but limited,—washing-day at home. A building was set up ten or twelve years since near Great College Street, Camden Town, and the returns showed that in the first twelve months 9,425 women had stood at the public washing-tub. Year after year ever since the numbers have increased, until they reached the handsome total of 31,000. Since then the requirements of the parish have so outgrown the accommodation that it has been found necessary to erect more capacious premises in another part.—in necessary to erect more capacious premises in another part,—in King Street, Tottenham Court Road. Though there can be no King Street, Tottenham Court Road. Though there can be no doubt that this new venture has drawn many customers from the old (indeed the fact that more than 38,000 washers attended at the last-mentioned establishment during the first year of its existence plainly proves it), the last annual return from Great College Street shows that more than 27,000 came there laden with dirty linen, and carried it away in a marvellously short space of time clean, ironed or mangled, aired, and all ready to wear. It is the ease and expedition with which the process may be accomplished that is the chief mangieu, aireu, and an ready to wear. It is the ease and expedition with which the process may be accomplished that is the chief attraction; in the first place, because the privileges of the public laundry are paid for at so much an hour, and in the second place because, in the majority of cases, the washers are working women, whose earnings help to keep the family, and the time occupied at the wash-tub has to be deducted from their hours of wage-earning employment. It may not be out of place to briefly describe how a

the wash-tub has to be deducted from their hours of wage-earning employment. It may not be out of place to briefly describe how a public wash-house is managed.

The washer carries her basket to the laundry, which is quite a handsome-looking building, and ascending the stairs finds a lobby, where sits an attendant, who hands to the applicant a ticket, on which is inscribed the exact time of its being issued. Should the washer require it, she may purchase soap in the lobby, or any other material, at rather less than the ordinary retail rate. Her time ticket is her passport, and with it she enters the laundry, which is sepamaterial, at rather less than the ordinary retail rate. Her time ticket is her passport, and with it she enters the laundry, which is separated into slips, each wide enough to accommodate a double row of washers back to back. The partitions are corrugated zinc, and every woman is provided with a washing tray and a boiler behind it, with unlimited hot and cold water. The clothes washed are roughly "wrung out" by hand, and then carried to a centrifugal drier, and by means of which, in a minute or so, they are denuded of almost all their moisture. Clothes'-horses stabled in hot-air ovens complete the drying process, and the clothes may then be ironed or mangled as the washer chooses. When her task is completed, as she emerges she shows her time ticket to the lobby attendant, who checks it by the clock against the wall, and charges accordingly, the tariff being the clock against the wall, and charges accordingly, the tariff being three-halipence an hour. An active woman in about three hours can make clean and ready for wear as much dirty linen as she can well carry. During the summer months the attendance of washers falls off, the difficulty of drying the washed articles at home being of course the difficulty of drying the washed articles at home being of course much less than in the winter. It is in the last mentioned respect that the public laundry is such a great boon to those poor folk who have, perhaps, but two rooms, or in hundreds of cases but one, in which to live and sleep. The steam and slopping of the suds in the midst of the daily domestic economy is bad enough, but when is added to that the reek from the drying articles, filling the already polluted air with dampness and moisture all night long, while parents and children are huddled in bed, it is a marvel that while parents and children are huddled in bed, it is a marvel that coughs and bronchial complaints are not even more prevalent in such family circles than they are found to be

such family circles than they are found to be.

But the public baths and washhouses do not fall entirely slack as summer-time advances: as the trade of the latter diminishes the customers at the former increase apace. The prices charged are governed by Act of Parliament, and those who avail them. selves of the excellent arrangements for a plunge and a swim, or for a private bath hot or cold, have no ground for complaint on the score of excessive charge. Every such establishment is compelled to provide a swimming-bath, replenished every

day during summer and autumn with fresh water at a cost to the public of twopence each, while a second-class private warm bath, fitted with every requisite appliance, may be had for the same sum, a private cold bath costing only one penny. It is, perhaps, not much to wonder at that a large number of the working population should avail themselves of such a cheap and convenient way of enjoying one of the chief luxuries of existence, but one is scarcely prepared to find that in one parish alone, or rather in a portion of that parish, that in the course of twelve months 140,000 individuals—male and female, eirls and bovs—resorted to the baths in portion of that parish, that in the course of twelve months individuals—male and female, girls and boys—resorted to the baths in question—114,000 of the number being penny and twopenny customers. Such facts speak eloquently of the willingness of even the humblest members of the great Drudge family to cultivate that virtue which is reckoned as ranking next to godliness, while it points to the injustice of sneeringly styling them "the Great Unwashed." Without water ablution is impossible, and how can sufficient of the essential article be spared for the purpose out of the niggardly supply which serves, perhaps, half-a-dozen lodgers in the same house and their families for all their domestic necessities? Nor, taking the ordinary case of the labouring man, even granting the water, what as to the requisite privacy for its use? At the public baths, in a manner of speaking, round the corner, all these various difficulties are obviated, and at the cost of a pint of the commonest beer a working man may enjoy an invigorating swim or a wholesome cleansing in a private warm bath. How many in one district alone make the profitable investment has been shown.

Nor is it merely as an incentive to personal health and cleanliness that the public bath is an institution that should, whenever practicable, be found in every parish. By its means the children—girls individuals—male and female, girls and boys—resorted to the baths in

cable, be found in every parish. By its means the children—girls as well as boys—may be taught to swim. Natation is now regarded by the Board School authorities as a desirable part of a child's education, and wherever convenience exists for its practice masters education, and wherever convenience exists for its practice masters and mistresses of schools are instructed to give it encouragement. Nothing can be better for the purpose than these central swimming baths. There are certain hours of the day when, the working population being about its business, the great tanks are quite or almost idle, and no doubt at such time the use of the water for the children might be obtained for a very trifling sum. The St. Pancras School folk have a swimming class and an annual exhibition of School folk have a swimming class and an annual exhibition of

School folk have a swimming class and an annual exhibition of swimming for prizes, and during last year the average daily attendance was thirty girls and twenty boys.

Finally comes the question: Is it possible to make such places self-supporting, or as nearly so that the burden of their maintenance shall not be irksome to the taxpayers? The parish of St. Pancras supplies a sufficient and satisfactory answer. With so many hundreds of pounds to pay each year off the building loan, together with the current interest and all expenses paid, the authorities found themselves, in their last annual reckoning, on the right side of the balance sheet to the amount of 180%. When the loan is paid off there will probably be a profit on the two establishments of more than a thousand a year, which, according to the provisions of the Act applying, must be devoted to the relief of the ratepayers generally.



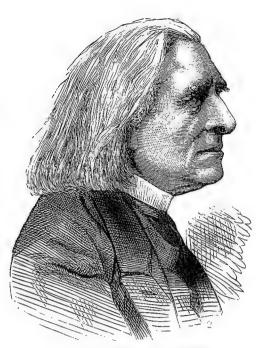
THE company of the Meiningen Court Theatre continue their 1 HE company of the Meiningen Court Theatre continue their nightly representations at Drury Lane, attracting audiences which could hardly be more numerous if they were playing popular pieces in English instead of German classical productions, which must of necessity be unintelligible to a very considerable proportion of English playgoers. Doubtless the very large number of German settled in London, coupled with the circumstance that we have had no German performance—if we except opera—on our stage since English playgoers. Doubtless the very large number of Germans settled in London, coupled with the circumstance that we have had no German performance—if we except opera—on our stage since Emil Devrient with a German Company appeared at the St. James's in 1852, may explain the remarkable air of prosperity which the interior of Drury Lane now presents night after night. Last week they enacted the Alinfrau, an old ghostly melodrama by Grillparzer, which for some unexplained reason still holds the German stage. The dialogue of this extravagant accumulation of horrors is curiously enough written in trochaic lines identical in form with those of Mr. Longfellow's "Hiawatha," all which, we need hardly say, tends in English ears to render its coarse excitements all the more absurd. Die Alinfrau, however, did not arouse much interest, and the piece has not been repeated. On Saturday evening Goethe's beautiful dramatic poem of Iphigenie auf Tauris, the story of which is that of the drama of Euripides, but softened down to an exquisite idyllic tenderness, while throughout the whole there breathes a spirit of deep feeling and lofty moral purpose. In this play Fraulein Haverland sustains the character of the Greek priestess with careful but rather monotonous elocution. Herr Barnay produces a deeper impression in the character of Orest by his varied pathetic expressions, dignified port, and rich melodious delivery. The play gives little opportunity for scenic display, and none at all for those picturesquely crowded scenes which this company present with such life-like variety and energy; but all is carefully done. The Greek strangers, Orest and Pylades, are scrupulously distinguished in costume from the Scythian Thoas—the surtouts and mantles of the former suggesting the refinement of their country, while the leopard skins, the sword of bronze, and the helmet ornamented with the wings of a bird worn by Thoas, convey the notion of barbaric pomp. A widely different work is the Frisco of Schiller, produced on Monday evening, wit with its plots and counterplots, its assassinations and intrigues, and its general air of tumultuous movement. The acting of this play, which is crowded with personages, presents no very marked features. The almost superhuman activity and grotesqueuess displayed by Herr Teller in the part of the audacious, unscrupulous, and humorously bloodthirsty Hassan, is striking rather from its oddity than for its harmony with the function which he fulfils in the story. Schiller, however, certainly intended the Moor to furnish relief to the prevailing sombre character of the scenes, and much of Herr Teller's business is, we believe, traditional. Altogether, these performances are unquestionably interesting, and no one who feels a pleasure in entertainments of the stage should fail to see at least one or two of those which are most characteristic of the Meiningen company's acting and stage management. acting and stage management.

acting and stage management.

The departure of Mr. Booth has been followed at the LYCEUM Theatre by another revival of Hamlet, which will continue to be played daily down to the 9th of July. On the two last Saturdays of this period, however, the performance will be in the morning—the evenings of those days being devoted to a revival of *The Bells. The Merchant of Venice, Eugene Aram*, and *Charles I.* will follow, and on Saturday, July 23rd—the last night of the season—Mr. Irving will take his annual benefit. Of the Hamlet of Mr. Irving and the Ophelia of Miss Ellen Terry it would now be difficult to say anything which has not already been said; but we have to chronicle an excellent performance of the part of Polonius by Mr. Howe, and a scarcely less satisfactory first appearance as Laertes on the part of Mr. Terris. The play is once more put upon the stage with all the care that distinguishes revivals at this house; the beautiful church-

yard scene being as heretofore a conspicuous feature.

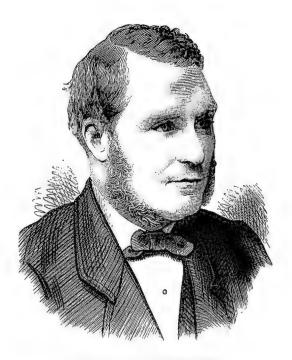
The late Mr. Lovell's blank-verse play, Love's Sacrifice, has been revived at the OLYMPIC Theatre for a few nights with Miss Wallis



THE ABBE FRANZ LISZT Planist and Musical Composer



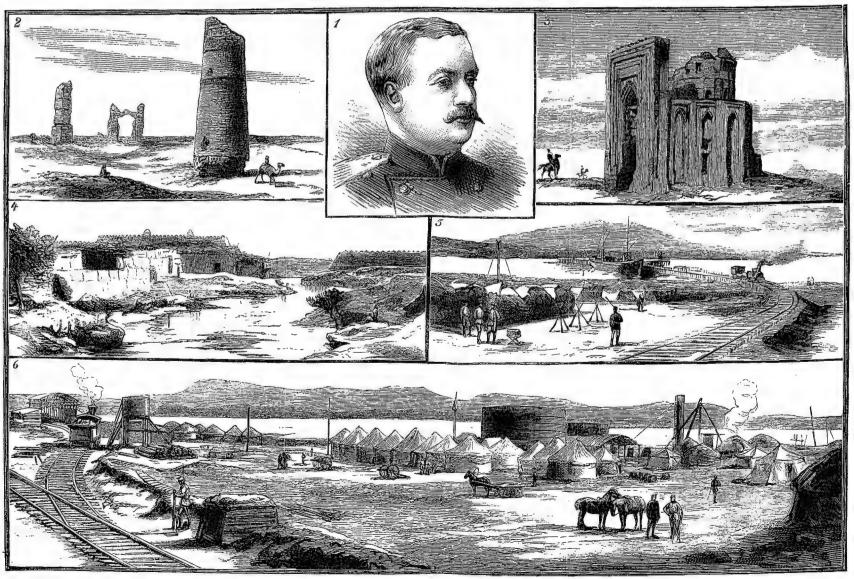
CAPTAIN ERNEST FRANÇOIS CAMBIER Commander of the Belgian African Expedition



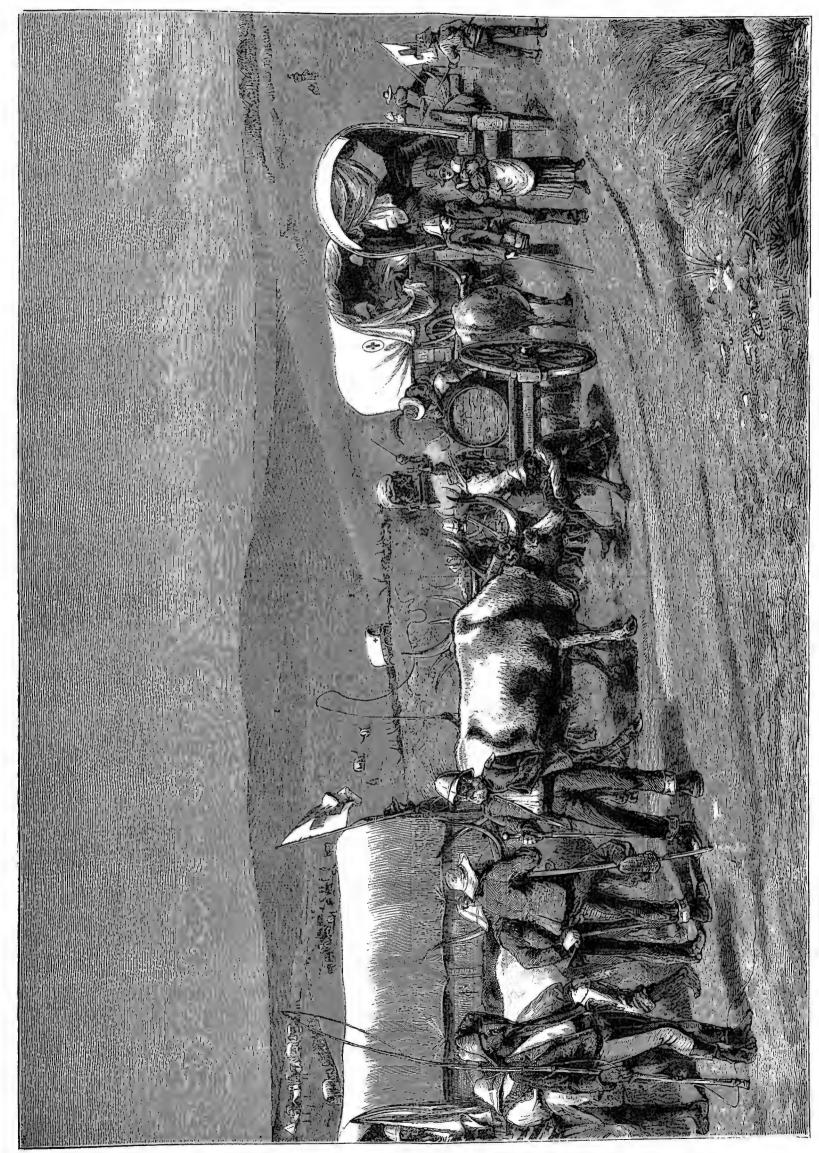
WILLIAM FARRER ECROYD, ESQ.
The New M.P. for Preston



SATURDAY AFTERNOON IN NORTH QUEENSLAND-"FRESH BEEF FOR SUNDAY"



1. Lieut.-General Annenkoff, under whose Supervision the Railway was Constructed.—2. Ruined Minarets in Khany Urgenzy.—3. Palace of the Khan of Khany Urgenzy.—4. Turcoman Fortifications.—5. The Starting Point of the Russian Railway.—6. Michaeloff Bay.



THE RECENT REVOLT IN THE TRANSVAAL - SURVIVORS OF BRONKER'S SPRUIT RETURNING TO THE BRITISH LINES FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. C. E. FRIPP

in the part of Margaret Elmore, which she plays with commendable success both in the lighter and the graver phases of the character.—Madame Modjeska's farewell benefit at the PRINCESS'S Theatre will take place on Tuesday next. Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, Madame Tissandier, Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Wenman, Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mr. Anson, and other popular performers will take part in the entertainments.—Mr. Henderson's new theatre in Panton Street is expected to be ready for opening about the end of September. Comic opera will be the distinguishing feature of its entertainments.

about the end of September. Comic opera will be the distinguishing feature of its entertainments.

Mille. Sarah Bernhardt has so long proved a perfect mine of wealth for caricature amongst her own countrymen that she was hardly likely to escape similar treatment in satirical America. Sarah Heartburn, Mr. W. H. Rice's grotesque parody of the French actress, which is now included among the attractions of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, at St. James's Hall, was produced at Philadelphia during the visit of Mdlle. Bernhardt, who herself witnessed the performance, and is said to have been highly amused thereby. Clever as Mr. Rice's assumption undoubtedly is, however, the humour of his burlesque on the Dame aux Camelias seems somewhat exaggerated and boisterous to English taste.



THE "FREIHEIT" PROSECUTION. — The Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved (Lord Coleridge, Baron Huddleston, and Justices Denman, Grove, and Watkin Williams) have unanimously confirmed the conviction of Herr Most, and few people, we should imagine, will be disposed to differ from their decision on the point reserved, despite Mr. Sullivan's ingenious arguments. The sentence on Herr Most will be pronounced at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, when he will have been in prison for several weeks. It will be remembered that the jury recommended him to mercy.

THE ANNANDALE PERRAGE.—The House of Lords, sitting as a Committee of Privileges, have decided that the claims of Mr. Edward Johnstone to the Annandale Peerage is not made out. The consideration of the petitions of the other two claimants, Sir Frederick Johnstone and Mr. E. Hope Johnstone, stands adjourned until the 7th prox.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—The City police have arrested three men named Henry Baugham, Henry Street, and Edwin Street, who describe themselves as betting men, but who are charged with having obtained large sums of money by means of forged cheques. They are also suspected of having been concerned in the great Bank of England forgery, the De Goncourt Turf frauds, and the notorious Detective case.

A Jewel Robberty, to the extent of 10,000%, was committed in Brussels about a fortnight ago; and last week two men and a woman, all French, who are supposed to have been concerned in it, were arrested in London, more than 4,000% worth of the booty being found in their possession. They are now under remand pending their extradition. Among the articles described to the police for the purposes of identification was the curious one of a ring set with the teeth of the owner's child.

A Money-Lending Case of a complicated nature was the subject of an action in the Common Pleas Division last week. The plaintiff sought to recover from the executor of a deceased gentleman a large sum of money upon some promisory notes, the genuineness of which was disputed by the defendants. The case occupied two days; and the jury, after being locked up for an hour, intimated to the Court that they were divided in opinion in the proportion of eleven to one, and that the single dissentient had declared that he would sit seven years rather than give way. The defendant's counsel suggested that the verdict of the majority should be taken; but to this the plaintiff would not consent, and ultimately the jury, after being locked up four hours, were discharged without a verdict.

New Ticheorne Claimants.—It is stated that two claimants to the Tichborne estates have recently appeared in America, one at Winnipeg (Manitoba), and the other at San Francisco, both pretending to be Sir Roger Tichborne. The account adds that the San Francisco claimant was subjected to a rigid examination by an eminent lawyer, who declares him to be either the real Roger Tichborne or a most adroit swindler. The Duke of Sutherland and Dr. Russell also had an interview with him at San Francisco.

An Enormalis Claim was made the other during the Onem's

An Enormous Claim was made the other day in the Queen's Bench Division against the Earl of Dunraven, for compensation for personal injuries and damage to a carriage, caused by a collision with his lordship's vehicle on the road to Epsom. Amongst other items the plaintiff set down 350% for a nervous shock to his system, and 150% for medical attendance, although he never employed a doctor, besides charges for a trip to the seaside, and for "nursing," which turned out to be having his face bathed by a woman. The judge commented severely on the particulars of the claim, and the jury finding for the defendant, judgment was given with costs.

THE OUTRAGE AT LIVERPOOL.—The two men concerned in the attempt to blow up the Liverpool Town Hall have been a second time before the magistrates, and are still under remand. The editor of our evening contemporary, the Globe, has, on the suggestion of an anonymous correspondent, consented to receive subscriptions towards a fund for rewarding the policemen who, at the risk of their lives, removed the infernal machine into the middle of the street, and thus lessened its destructive effects. The West Riding police have seized a large number of rifle cartridges in a house at Woodwell, Dewsbury, where the Irish Land League is said to be very strong, and at Bolton about 2,000 cartridges have been discovered hidden in a water tank. The supposed infernal machine found last week in a private garden near Glasgow turns out to be a signal rocket, such as is used on board ships. It is thought that it may have been used as a firework on the Queen's birthday, and have sunk in the ground by falling from a great height.

At a Level Crossing near Sittinghourne, on the London.

AT A LEVEL CROSSING near Sittingbourne, on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, a man was last week run over and killed. The coroner's jury, after a lengthened inquiry, at first returned a verdict of "involuntary manslaughter" against the Company, but on the coroner pointing out that such a verdict was quite nugatory, they amended it to one of "manslaughter." Even this finding is stated to be illegal and void; and, though it certainly would be difficult to act upon, it may not be altogether without a salutary effect.

TRICYCLES have been adopted by the Coventry police as well as by those of Birmingham. At the first-mentioned town a constable the other day used one to chase a thief, and succeeded in catching him—not, however, it appears, so much by virtue of its superior speed as because the fugitive was taken off his guard, never thinking that it was a "bobby" riding down upon him on the novel machine.

AN ODD MISTAKE was the other night made by an omnibus conductor, who was found by the police vigorously slapping the shutters of a shop, and shouting "Go on." He subsequently explained that he imagined himself to be on the monkey-board of his vehicle; but, whether drunk or only somnambulistic the mistake cost him 7s. 6d.



The Turf.—Despite very enjoyable weather, with the exception of a heavy shower on the Gold Cup day, it can hardly be said that the Ascot Meeting fulfilled the bright anticipations with which it was heralded. The sport of the last two days was not up to the average of that of the two first. An epidemic of what is known as "dry influenza" established itself at Ascot, and many horses began coughing to such an extent that their trainers had to suggest their withdrawal from the contests in which they were engaged. This was the cause of Peregrine's scratching in the Prince of Wales's Stakes on the Tuesday, which deprived the public of witnessing a third tussle between him and Iroquois, which now will not take place till the St. Leger. The withdrawal of Bend Or from the Gold Cup, owing to the same cause, was another terrible disappointment, and when Chippendale was scratched owing, as was alleged, to the breaking of a small blood vessel in his head, the race looked like a gift to Robert the Devil. The presence, however, of the American, Foxhall, the winner of the Grand Prix of Paris and runner-up to Bend Or in the City and Suburban, had the effect of keeping down the odds on Robert, who started at a little over 2 to 1 on him. It was a mere exercise gallop for him, and the chief feature of the race was the excellent, and, we might almost say, unexpected form shown by Petronel over the two and a half miles in getting second. He had no chance with the winner, but he fairly beat Exeter in the struggle for place honours. Again Bend Or's absence from the rich Hardwicke Stakes was another great disappointment. For this valuable prize (over 3,000.) Peter on the strength of his Hunt Cup victory was made first favourite with but a shadow of odds against him, though such good animals as Prestonpans, Geologist, and Chippendale were in the field. It is sufficient to say that Sir John Astley's horse won as he liked, and indeed in such style that not a few persons deemed that Bend Or, had he run, would have been beaten. Peter for th

CRICKET.—The chief interest in this game for the last few days has been in the appearance of the Oxford and Cambridge Elevens in London. The M.C.C. Match against the Light Blues at Lords terminated on Saturday last in favour of the former by 70 runs, while the Dark Blues were only defeated by an equally powerful M.C.C. team by 56 runs. The Oxford Eleven has also accomplished an easy victory over a powerful team of old Dark Blues, so that the annual match between Oxford and Cambridge is by no means so one-sided an affair for Cambridge as it once seemed to be.—Surrey has experienced another one-innings defeat at the hands of Lancashire, and have also had to strike their colours to Cambridge. Once on a time the Transpontine county gave Cambridge sixteen men, and held its own. Quantum mutatus.

AQUATICS.—In case any of our readers may not understand exactly how matters stand with the Cornell Crew at Henley, it may be well to state that it is for the Stewards' Fours their entry has been accepted. Under no circumstances could their entry for the Visitors' Cup stand, as that is confined to crews from Colleges (not Universities) and Public Schools.

YACHTING.—The yawls races of the Royal London Yacht Club were sailed on Tuesday last. The Latona (160 tons) won easily in her class, and the Arcthusa in hers.—On the same day the Nore Yacht Club sailed its 20 ton match, the course being from Gravesend round the Nore and back. There was a grand finish between the Freda and Louise, the former winning by 16 seconds.

Polo.—On Saturday there was a full company at Hurlingham to witness the match between Oxford and Cambridge, four a side. It was well contested, but the Cambridge team ultimately won by three goals to none. This was followed by a match between Hurlingham and the "Sussex County Club," resulting in a victory for the latter.

LAWN TENNIS.——The Annual Open Handicap, after a long and interesting tournament was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday, the final set falling to E. Renshaw, by 8 games to six, who won by 3 sets to 2.



THE ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY have just held the'r Annual Show at Southend. This was the first occasion of the Society's visiting Southend, and the little town was exuberant in its display of bunting by way of welcome. The number of visitors was very great, and the place crowded and dear. The Show was remarkable for a grand display both of Suffolk horses and of Clydesdales; the cattle were also an excellent exhibition.

dales; the cattle were also an excellent exhibition.

The ROYAL CORNWALL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY have just held their annual show at Redruth. Shorthorns were fairly represented, but the Herefords were of still greater merit. Leicester sheep and Southdowns were a good show; of other breeds there is not much to be said. A small show of pigs was remarkable for a very high standard of excellence. Every animal penned was thoroughly creditable to its exhibitor, and if pig breeding is restricted to a smaller number of farmers than used to be the case, a greater success appears to be attained by those who do go in for this class of animals. The weather at Redruth was rather unfavourable.

The Northamptonshire Agricultural Society have been

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY have been holding a Show at Peterborough. The exhibition, which opened on Tuesday last, has been a decided success. The entries number

270 horses, 81 cattle, 87 sheep, and 31 pigs, and are exceedingly large when compared with previous exhibitions. The agricultural implement makers have not been behindhand. There was also a

THE FOLD.—Sheep-shearing has been going on rapidly for the last three weeks, and several wool fairs have been held in the North. Prices, however, have not proved remunerative, neither has the demand been satisfactory. Shepherding prospects have been much improved by the recent showers. The drought previously prevailing had rendered the task of providing sufficient food for the flocks both irksome and difficult, but since the arrival of the grateful moisture, pasture has come on with a very rapid growth. There was a good deal of suffering where sheep had been shorn before the cold and bitter period about the 7th to the 16th of June.

PROFITABLE AGRICULTURE.—It is really a relief to find in the present juncture an English agriculturist who can honestly take a hopeful view of the farmer's prospects. Mr. Prout, the well-known scientific farmer, proclaims the successful results of his clay-farming. He writes in a thoroughly inspiriting way, but the moral of his writings is only satisfactory to the wealthy farmer. Capital and agriculture combined can yet fight America and the Continent. Such is the opinion of one of our leading scientific farmers. To the poorer agriculturist, with nothing but his own knowledge and willingness to work hard, Mr. Prout holds out no hopes. The farmer of limited means seems rapidly going to the wall.

Roots had a good seed-bed prepared during the month of May, but the June showers were exceedingly welcome. Sowings of mangold wurzel were rather late this year, but the young growth now appears satisfactory.

THE BRITISH DAIRY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION will hold their annual show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, from the 15th to the 20th of September. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts kindly offered Columbia Market, but the North of London site was preferred.

THE GOAT SOCIETY propose to give a dinner at which the flesh of the kid will be served in over twenty different ways, and the entire edible portion of the animal utilised in one form or another. Very well; only we hope they will be kids. Goat does not make a nice dinner.

INSECTS IN LANCASHIRE have in parts become a complete pest. They travel, thousands together, at a good speed, and eat up all herbage where they pass. They are dark in colour and about an inch long. Most of the local people have caught and kept some, and we should be glad to know to what species men of science will assign the invaders.

WHY ARE FLOWERS SO DEAR?——Five shillings for a lily, one shilling for a bunch of pinks, of ox-eyed daisies, or for half-a-dozen ordinary roses, and sixpence each for every better sort of cut rose. Are these the prices that ought to be asked of flower lovers on Midsummer Day?

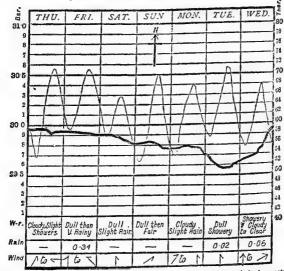
Angling.—A meeting of all the delegates of angling clubs will be held at the Society of Arts Rooms on Monday, June 27th, in order to consider what amendments should be made in Mr. Mundella's Fresh Water Fishery Act, 1878.—Mr. Wheeldon has just written a little work on "Angling Resorts near London." It is useful, and is well brought up to date.

HAYMAKING is now in active progress in Southern and Western England. The cut of grass will not be heavy, but will be decidedly in advance of the expectations of a month ago. Clover and sainfoin are looking very well. Trefoil is rather a stunted growth in the Home Counties. On the whole, hay harvest will be rather late this year, many farmers waiting for the grass to gain full advantage from the recent showers.

ADMIRERS AND JUDGES OF SHORTHORNS are fewer by three deaths this season. Mr. Davies, a well-known Lancashire breeder, was closely followed to the grave by Mr. F. Leney, of Wateringbury; while the death of Mr. Henry Strafford, the late Editor of the "Shorthorn Herd Book," deprives us of a man who was for thirty years the leading shorthorn auctioneer in England.

MISCELLANEOUS. —A six-acre field of square-headed wheat at Manor House Farm, near Flint, was in full ear on the 15th of June, and wheat is now generally in ear throughout the Southern counties. —The Dee Hill, Sandown Park, and Wavertree Estates, in the county of Chester, were recently offered for sale, but found no buyers at the reserve price. —Her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to become Patroness of the Polled Cattle Society. —The West of England Rose Society have their exhibition this year at Hereford. —There is no truth in the widely circulated rumour that Mr. Tomline of Orwell Park was offering to sell his vast estates for 1,200,000/. The estates are not even for sale. —We hear that a Collie Club is to be established on the lines of the Fox-Terrier Club.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK JUNE 16 TO JUNE 22 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

each day, with the (appproximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during this period has been, on the whole, decidedly unsettled. The barometric curve shows, in addition to a gradual but steady fall from Thursday (fifth inst.) until Tuesday morning (21st inst.), that several slight oscillations of pressure occurred over us, which, though not attended by any important amount of arinfall, caused the sky to become cloudy or overcast at times, with slight showers. On Friday (17th inst.) the weather was influenced at times, with slight showers over our western coasts, and after a dull day heavy rain fell, but with this exception, and some rather heavy showers which fell during Thuesday evening (12st inst.) and Wednesday morning (22nd inst.), the amounts of rain have been immeasurable. At present the barometer is recovering rather briskly from the influence of a deep depression which is passing away from our northern coasts. The wind has not varied, much light or moderate southerly breezes having prevailed during the whole period. In configuration and the sense of the sky, the range of temperature has been small, the minima on no occasion being very how or the maxima pericularly high. The barometer was highest (29-97 inches) on Thursday (fish inst.); lowest (52 deg.) on Sunday (19th inst.); range, to deg. Total rainfall, 0.42 inches. Greatest fall on any one day (0.34 inches) on Friday (17th inst.).

REAL HAPPINESS, AND THE ONLY THE ONLY SOURCE OF WISDOM IS GOAL WORTHY OF A MAN'S AMBITION.

THE GREATEST BLESSING

 $T^{\text{HE HUMAN MIND CAN CONCEIVE}}$

A ROYAL and NOBLE EXAMPLE!!!

REFERRING to the continued manifestations of interest in sanitary science by members of the Royal Family—in short, in all matters affecting the health of the "REPERRING to the continued manifestations of interest in sanitary science by members of the Royal Family—in short, in all matters affecting the health of the people—he remarked that if all the owners of cottages in the Empire exercised the same sanitary that had been exercised in the cottages on her Majesty's private estates, the general sickness and care that had been exercised in the cottages on her Majesty's private estates, the general sickness and clearh-rate would be reduced one-third; in other words, it would be as if on every third year there were a jubilee.

AND NO SICKNESS.

AND NO DEATHS!!!

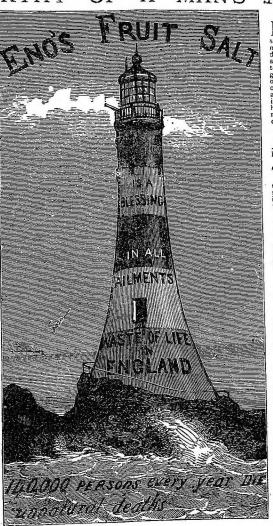
An Address by Dr. W. B. Richardson, F.R.S., &c., &c., at the Ladies' Sanitary Association.

WITH EACH BOTTLE of FRUIT SALT is wrapped a Large Illustrated Sheet, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, Fevers, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this invaluable Information was universally carried out, many forms of disease now producing such havoc would cease to exist, as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—Especially to Consuls, Ship Captains, and Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in hot or foreign climates, or in the United Kingdom. As a natural product of nature, use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, prepared from Sound Ripe Fruit. You cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD FURE. Without such a simple precaution the JEOPARDY of life is immensely increased. As a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases and all liver Complaints, or as a Health giving, Refreshing, Cooling, and Invigorating Beverage, or as a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT is particularly valuable. No Traveller should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, BILOOD FOISONS, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, his preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

FOR BILIOUSNESS or SICK HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, Constipation, and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is constipation, and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is constipation, and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is one simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing Boils, Carbuncles, Fevers, Feverish Skin, Caryspielas, and all Epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, Eryspielas, and all Epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, eryspielas the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as a supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as a supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as a supplies to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its in the properties of the second of the control of the co



PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his follow a violent death? The mucherer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases. How is it that they are allowed to help their thousands every year, and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premuter death from disease, raad a large illustrated sheet to blame? For the means of preventing premuter death from disease, raad a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S UT!—the information is invaluable. The Fruit Salt (one of he most proventing premuter death from disease, raad a large illustrated sheet of keeping the blood prevent has of itself one of the most valuable means of nature's own products), keeps the blood pure, and is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood here from fovers (and blood poisons), liver complaints, &c, ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that if its great value in keeping the body healthy was universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.

A NATURAL WAY of RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH.—Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the FRUIT SALT to be an indispensible necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of enting to nearly the same extent and of too rich food as they do in a colder sountry, while so much heat-making food sin to required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the FRUIT SALT takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter.

MPORTANT to TRAVELLERS.

"Clifton Down Hotel, Gloucestershire, February 10,1381.

"SIR,—Having travelled a great deal in my life, and having suffered a great deal from poisoned blood and loss of appetite, I was induced by a friend to use your WORLD-PAMED FRUIT SALT. I was immediately relieved, and am once more hale and healthy. I shall never be without a bottle again on my travels. I am too pleased to rejay you in some way for your wonderful invention by giving you full use of my testimony to the above.

"Sir, I am yours gratefully,"

"Sir, I am yours gratefully, "Dr. J. HANSON, M.A.

639

"For three years I have suffered from an enlarged and torpidliver; could not sleep on either side, digestion bad; in fact, my whole system was out of repair. I tried all the German waters to no effect; and after great suffering for three years, the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT was no effect to me, and I am happy and thankful to be able to state that, after three months' use of your Fruit Salt, at hed time and in the morning, I am perfectly restored to my usual robust health. Again I thank you for your infallible discovery.

HEADACHE and DISORDERED STOMACH.

"After suffering for nearly two and a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and snending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one butle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual startuly, thave tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, "ROBERT HUMPHREYS.

CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA.—"A gentleman called in yesterday.

He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house.

"M. BERAL Chemist. M. Rue de la Paix Paris."

"M. BERAL, Chemist, 14, Rue de la Paix, Paris."

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable initations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—LEGAL RIGHTS ARE PROTECTED IN EVERY CIVILISED COUNTRY.

Examine each Bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by Worthless Imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

Now ready (One Shilling), No. 259.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE
for JULY. With Illustrations by GEORGE DU
MUNIER and W. SMALL.
A Grape from a Thorn. By James Payn. (With an
Illustration). Chap. XXVII.—A Female Champion.
XXVIII.—Dying Words. XXIX.—A Friend in
Need. XXX.—A Charitable Committee. XXXI.—
Declined with Thanks.
Samuel Pepys. The Diary—A Liberal Genius—
Respectability.

Declined with Thanks
Samuel Pepys. The Diary—A Liberal Genius—
Respectability.
Pauline. (A Dramatic Tale. By Julian Hawthorne).
1.—The Artist and his Friends. II.—Leaven from America. III.—Artist and Pupil. IV.—The Prima Donna. V.—Diplomatic Service.
lector Berlioz: a Biography.
A New Study of Tennyson.—III.
Love the Debt. (With an Illustration). Chap. XX.—Won by a Neck. XXI.—Struggles of the Infant Church. XXII.—Mabel's Reprieve.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15, Waterloo Fl.

"MYRA'S JOURNAL."
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST JOURNAL OF THE BEST AND CHEAPEST JOURNAL OF FASHION IN THE WORLD.

PRICE 6d.; by DOST, 8d.

NOVELTIES FOR JULY.

1. COLOURED FASHION 7. Latest from Paris.
PLATE, showing news for Ladies and Child.
Diagram Sheet containing patterns of the Duvergier Mantle, Drawn Steeve, Morning Coffure, and Bathing Costumes complete.
Curout Paper Pattern of a new Lawn-Tennis Apron.

Models of Spring Costumes Complete.
Curout Paper Pattern of Canada Chapeaux, Coffures, Lingerie, &c.

Models of Spring Costumes, Martles, and Chapeaux, from Les.

Paris.
Spinnings in Town, by
Myra's Answers.
Dress, Fashion in Furniture, Health and
Personal Attention,
Furniture, and Furnishing, the Cuisine,
Books and Authors,
Music, Etiquette, Miscellaneous.

Needlework: Designs for Embroidered Lamp Mat and Hand Screen, Corner of Worked Satchel, Designs in Herlin Wool-work, Crochet, and Knitting, Embroidered Initials,

Subscriptions Yearly, 8s.; Half-yearly, 4s. GOUBAUD and SON, 39 and 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

WELDON'S MAGAZINES FOR JULY.
WELDON'S LADIES' JOURNAL.
Contains 60 illustrations, and 32 Pages of
Letterpress. Price 3d. Monthly. Post free, 4d.

WELDON'S PENNY DRESSmonthly, post free, 1/d.

WELDON'S BAZAAR OF
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS. Contains 16
Monthly, post free, 1½d.

The Three Mazazines sent post free, 7d.

The Three Magazines sent post free, 7d.
WELDON and CO., 9, Southampton Street, Strand.

Third Edition, pp. 56, 1s., or 12 stamps,

CATARRH or HAY

FEVER: its Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment.

By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. Co., 170, Piccadilly; and
48, Threadneedle Street.

HAY FEVER or SUMMER AT ARRIL—The most effective Remedy for this distressing affection is EPPS'S ANTHOXAN-THUM, administered as spray. The relief to the tritated membrane is almost instantaneous.—In bottles, 25, 9d, and 45. 6d, (by post 36 or 57 stamps), labelled JAMES EPI's and CO., 48, Threadneedle Street; and 170, Piccadilly.

SPRING SPECIALITÉ.

AN-O'-WAR COSTUME, 23S.

COMPLETE WITH CAP.

Sent to any part against remittance.

Height of Boy and Size of Head required.



Comprises: Blue Serge Blouse, all wood and indigo dye, with extra blue linen collar, regulation scarlet stripe and superior gold badge on arms; lined trousers, white serge singlet, black slik kerchief, lanyard and whistle, and cap lettered "Sunbeam," "H.M.S. Bacchante," or "H.M.S. Pinafore." The costume and cap with knickerbockers (instead of long trousers), in either serge or drill, is 205. The only measurements required are size round head and height of boy from top of head to heel; on receipt of these, with P.O.O. or draft, the goods will at once be sent to any part.

A. LYNES and SON,
JUVENILE OUTFITTERS
Inventors and Manufacturers of the
"Artistic Attire" (Regd.)
KENSINGTON HOUSE, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.



BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX. Full particulars post free.

Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly, W.

ROBERT ROBERTS and CO.'S CELEBRATED TEAS.

TWELVE POUNDS AND UPWA CARRIAGE PAID. Samples and Price Lists free by post. Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool. ESTABLISHED 1840. No Agents. All communications andorders direct. UPWARDS

VITREMANIE (Stained Windows) By this simple process windows may be quickled and richly decorated. Price Lists with instruction free.—London: WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware Road

CHARMING CRAYON POR CHAYON FOR-TRAITS.—Send Photo and Ios. 6d. to A. and J. BOOL, Artists (from Royal Academy, National Medal-list), 85, Warwick Street, l'imlico, London, who will return photo with faithful Crayon Drawing from it, 15 by 10 inches, post free, home or abroad. 200 testi-monials. Tinted Crayons, 215. Water-colour, 215.; oil, two guineas. LIFE size, highly finished crayon, £5 55. -COMFORTING.

EPPS'S

COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle mahadics are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. J. EPPS and CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, Makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoons.

PARIS EXHIBITION, Awarded the 1878. DIPLOMA of HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in 1/2 lb. and

For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded
Twenty-eight PRIZE MEDALS.
Consumption annually
exceeds 18,000,000lb. Paris,

CHOCOLAT MENIER, Sold Everywhere. Wholesale, 49, 51, and 53, Southwark Street, S.F.

LADY OF RANK wishes to sell some rich Sables and other Furs, Diamond and other Jewellery, Dressing Bag Fitted, number of Silver and Electro-Plated Articles. All new, and much below costs.—Address, by letter only, V.H., care of the Advertisers' Agency, Great Mariborough Street, London, W.

London, W.

THE WEALEMEFNA.— The
Bijou Measuring Machine and Watch Guard
Pendant. By simply passing it over a surface, the exact
distance in feet, inches, and fractions, is recorded on
the dial. Supersedes rule and
tape, registers to 25 ft., measues meandering routes on
anns, and is largely used by
Military and Naval Officers,
Architects, and Surveyors, for
professional purposes, and by
Sportsmen. Bicyclists, Fourists,
Professional purposes, and by
Sportsmen. Bicyclists, Fourists,



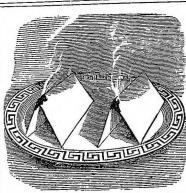
mices, and Surveyors, for professional purposes, and by sportsmen, Bicyclists, Tourists, &c. Gilt, silver-plated, or Nickel, 75, 6d. Silver-plated, or Nickel, 75, 6d. Silver-plated, or Nickel, 75, 6d. Silver-plated, or Opticians, and THE MORNIS PATENTS ENGINEERING WORKS, 50, High Street, Birmingham. Illustrated Price Lists post free.

THE IMPERIAL PROPERIAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE STREET SEASON OF THE

HANSOM (Registered) can be used as an open or closed vehicle, and only the weight of an ordinary gig. Hired with option of purchase, drawings, &c., free JOHN MARSTON & CO., Bradford St., Birmingham.

FACT.-HAIR-COLOUR A WASH.—By damping the hair with this Wash in a hours grey hair becomes its original colour. This is guaranteed. 10s. 6d. Sent for stamps.—ALEX. ROSS 21, Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London.

"I CAN bear testimony to the efficacy of DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS in Asthma, Consumption, and Pulmonary Complaints." J. Burgess, M.P.S., 63, Regent Road, Salford.



OZONE PAPER, for the Immediate

OZONE PAPER, for the Immediate Relief and Subsequent Cure of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, HAY FEVER, and INFLUENZA.

DIRECTIONS—Fold and place one or two pieces of paper on a dish and light the top as illustrated, a dense tume will then arise and gradually fill the room, and after inhaling for a few minutes, the air tubes will be cleared of mucus, difficult respiration will cease, and the patient will fall into a sound and refreshing sleep. The outer air must be excluded by keeping the windows, doors, and chimney closed. The parent will be used to be a sound on the patient will fall into a sound and refreshing sleep. The outer air must be excluded by keeping the windows, doors, and chimney closed. The parent will be burnt in the day as well as night if necessity and the patient of the patient of the patient of the patient of the first parent will be suffered by the patient of the first patient of the



E. LEWIS begs to draw the attention of Sportsmen to his stock of GUNS, England. Any gun sent on approval on eceipt of P.O.O., and cash returned if not approved. Anson and Deeley's patent, combined with G. E. L.'s Trebles; maction, is the only safe Hammerless Gun in the market. G. E. L. is fitting the automatic safety to guns with hammers. Send o stamps for Illustrated Breechloading Gun, Rifle, Air Cane, and Implement Sheet and Catalogue, and buy direct from the maker at one-half dealers' prices.

ESTABLISHED 1850

dealers' prices.

ESTABLISHED 1850

WORKS, 32 & 33, LOWER LOVEDAY STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.



FRANGIPANNI, Magnolia, Patchouly, Geranium, Ever-sweet, Opoponax, New-mown Hay, Ylang-Ylang, White Rose, Lign-Aloe, and 1,000 others from every flower that breathes a fragrance, 2s. 6d. each, or three bottles in a case, 7s.—Solid by the fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in al parts of the world.—MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE UNDERSIGNED,



TRADE MARK: - MUSK DEER.
LABORATORY OF FLOWERS, 2, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.



IT IS A SCIENTIFIC FACT.—New Whiskey is maddening and poisonous, no matter how blended, coloured, or agreeably flavoured.

Exact age of SWAN and CROWN Whiskey, certified by H.M. Customs

Officers.

DISTRIBUTIONS OF

Officers.

DISTILLATIONS OF
'78, '77, '76, '75, '74, '73, '72, '71, '70, '69, '65, 62.

PRICE FOR TWO GALS. PRICE FOR TWO GALS,
40S., 42S., 44S., 47S., 49S., 52S., 55S., 59S., 65S., 72S., 74S., 84S.
Sample Cases, containing 1 dozen, delivered free of carriage to any Railway
Station in the Kingdom Cash should accompany orders.

THOMAS SCALLY and CO., Eustace St., Dublin;
AND 39, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON
Purchasing Agents wanted.

Special terms to the Trade.

PATIENCE. An Æsthetic Opera by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, now being performed at the Opera Comique with enormous Denig periodic period Patience Quadrille
Patience Polka

VOCAL MUSIC.

Hey Willow Waly O!

A most Intense Young Man
When I First put this Uniform on
The Silver Churn.

Love is a Plaintie Song

BOYTOM SHITH'S FANTASIA.

KUMES CONTRE'S FANTASIA.

KUMES CONTRE'S Grand Selection.

A CONTRE'S Grand Selection.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street;
and IS, Poultry, E.C.

AND DÉAREST WALTZ. All by PALBERT each 25. od. 11 CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street. City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN. Performed for the first time on June 21st at the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden. Price 10s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

A CREOLE LOVE SONG. Words by THEO. MARZIALS. Music by Mrs. LYNEDOCH MONCRIEFF. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS
IN SHADOW. Mrs. Ronalds. 25. WELCOME. Lady ARTHUR HILL.
CŒUR DE LION. H. J. STARK. Sung by Mr Oswald 2s. net.
AT THE PORTAL. N. FERRI. Sung by Madame
Mary Cummings. 2s. net.
WHAT THE FIRELIGHT TOLD. J. L. ROECKEL.

2s. net.
DINNA LEAVE ME. A. M. WAKEFIELD, Composer
of "No, Sir." 2s. net.
THOUGHTS AT SUNRISE. Mrs. L. Moncrieff. 25. net. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; and 15, Poultry, E.C

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE
YEARS SYSTEM of HIRE of PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN
ORGANS, by which the instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the end of the third year, provided
each quarter's hire shall have been regularly paid
in advance. Pianofortes from two guineas; harmoniums from £1 5s.; and American Organs from £2 ics.
a quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and Co.'s PIANINOS, from 20 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S COT-CHAPPELL and CO.'S GRANDS from 75 Guineas.

CHICKERING PIANOFORTES, from 120 Guineas. With American discount.

from 120 Guineas. With American discount.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS, for Church, Schools, or Drawing Rooms, from 6 to 150 guineas, or on the Three Years' System, from £15s. per quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S Improved AMERICAN ORGANS, combining pipes with reeds. Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these instruments possess over the organs hitherto imported have induced Messers. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole agency of this eminent manufactory. A large variety on view from 18 to 250 guineas. Price lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.

City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.

City Branch: 15, Fourtry, 2, c.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S

Favourite ORGAN, compass 5-octaves, ten stops, four sets of reeds, two of 2% octaves, and two of 2% octave, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian wahut case. Price 25 guineas. With 12 Stops, Sub-bass, Octave Coupler, and Two Knee Fedals, 35 guineas. Illustrated price list free by post. Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond Street.

City Branch: 15 Poultry, E.C.

INSTRUMENTS by all Makers may be hired or purchased on the Three Years' System.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.

City Branch: 15, Poultry, E.C.

A LARGE DISCOUNT to PUR-CHASERS for CASH. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street. City Branch: 15, Foultry, E.C.

THE BUGLER, in D, F, and G.
By Circo Pinsuri. Words by F. E. Weatherly.
This very successful song has now reached the rothedition.—B. WILLIAMS, 60, Paternoster Row.

THE CHALLENGE, for Bass and Baritone. By HUMPHREY J. STARK. Words by C. OXENFORD. A bold and vigorous composition, and received always by great applause and repeated encores.

A ROYAL EXCHANGE. By Song in which charming music is united to a quaint little story."—Review.

WEIT VON DIR (Far from Thee)
WALTZ. By OSCAR SEYDEL. "When she
went back to the ball room, Captain Wintanley followed
her, and claimed his waltz. The band was just striking
up the latest German melody, Weit von Dir, a strain
olizwing tenderness."—Vide Miss Braddon's Vixen." the above 2s. net.
B. WILLIAMS, 6o. Paternoster Row.

RICORDI, 265, Regent Street, W.,
AIDA, by VERDI Eng, & Ital. Words. 8s. net.
MEFISTOFELE, by A. BOITO. Ditto, ditto. 8s. net.
PROMESSI SPOSI, by PORCHIELII. Ital. Words. 8s. net.
The above Operas for piano solo, 4s. net

RICORDI, 265, Regent Street, W. Just published.—GOOD BYE. Song by F. P. Tosri (composer of the popular song, "For Ever and for Ever"). Four keys. Net 2s.

TARS OF THE SUMMER NIGHT Song by E. CARACCIOLO in 3 keys. RICORDI, 265, Regent Street, W.

PLEYEL, WOLFF, and CO.'S
PIANOS.—Every description of these celebrated
Instruments for SALE or HIRE.
SOLE AGENCY: 170, NEW BOND STREET, W.

MUSICAL-BOX Depots, 56, Cheap-side, and 22, Ludgate Hill, London.—Nicoles' selebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and acred music. Frice 44 to 5506 Snufi-Boxes, 188. to 608. Catalogues gratis and post free.—Apply to WALES and MULILOCH, as above.

IN THE TWILIGHT. Song by BRINLEY RICHARDS. Apart from "God Bless the Prince of Wales," it is doubtful whether Mr. Richards has ever written a purer and more fascinating melody. as ever written a pure land co., New Bur-lost free for 24 stamps.

London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Bur-lington Street.

MADAME EVANS-WARWICK will sing EVENTIDE (by A. H. BEHRRND and F. E. WEATHERLY) at Yarmouth, Julyyth; and Hastings, July 27th.—London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

"O HAPPY CHILDREN." New music very taking. 4s, Post free for 24 stamps.

London: ROBERT COCKS and CO. EVENTIDE.—New Contralto or Mezzo-Soprano Song. By A. H. BEHREND. Words by F. E. WEATHERLY. Post free 24 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington Street.

THE CAPTIVE'S LAMENT,
New Song. By ALFRED SCOTT GATTY. Post
free for 24 stamps. Mr. Gatty has again evinced his
talent for song-writing in this taking composition.
London: ROBERT COCRS and CO.

Interest of 24 stamps.

London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

MISS PHILP'S last New Song,
MAY THY PATH BE STREWN WITH
ROSES. Post free for 18 stamps. A well-written and
most melodious song.
London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

RETURNING SAILS. New Song.
By A. J. CALDICOTT. No. 1, in F; No. 2, in A
flat. Post free for 18 stamps. "This song is likely to
become very popular, the accompaniment is skilfully
set, and the melody is both tuneful and pleasing."

Birmingham Gazette.
London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington Street.

NOVELLO'S ORIGINAL OCTAVO EDITION of OPERAS, edited and
corrected according to the Original Scores by NATALIA
MACFARREN and BERTHOLD TOURS. The English translations by NATALIA MACFARREN and Rev. J. TROUTBECK, M.A., &c.

Fra Diavolo 3 6
Masaniello 3 6
Masaniello 3 6
Masaniello 3 6
Mill Barbierio 3 6
Norma 3 6
Il Seragiio 3 6
Norma 3 6
Il Seragiio 3 6
Il Seragiio 3 6
Norma 3 6
Il Seragiio 3 6
Il Sera Lucia di Lammer noor 36 Rigoletto 36 Rigoletto 36 La Praviata 36 La Praviata 36 Enanti 36 Enanti 36 London; Notale 36 London; Novello, Ewen, and Co, r, Berners Street, W.; and 80 and 81, Queen Street, E.C.

TOSEPH WILLIAMS' LIST.

VIOLIN DANCES. Containing all the Dances from "Les Cloches de Cornoville," FARMER, C. H. R. MARKIOTT, &C. Price 1s 6d. net. "Will find a ready welcome from all at this season."—Vide Rlustrated London News. Price 1s 6d. net.

JOHN GILPIN. Cantata. By GEORGE FOX. 25. 6d. net. Easy and effective. A liberal discount allowed to choral societies for copies.

ES CLOCHES DE CORNE-VILLE. Vocal Score, English Words, 10s. net, and 4s. Piano Score, complete, 2s. 6d. net.

HENRY FARMER'S PIANO-FORTE TUTOR, considerably Enlarged and Fingered by the Author, 1,000th Edition, 48. "Decidedly the best and most useful instruction book we have seen."—Musical Review.

We have seen."—Musical Review.

SUNG BY ARTHUR ROBERTS.

THE GOOD YOUNG MAN WHO
DIED. An Æsthetic Lay. Words by H. P.
STEPHENS. Music by E. SOLOMON. "He has left this
world for a brighter sphere, There's a neat little headstone o'er him. Telling how much we held him dear,
And how deeply we deplore him; But that cannot tell
how we miss his ways, Our friend, philosopher, and
guide; For years to come we shall sing in praise Of the
good young man who died." Post free for 24 stamps.

COME IN and SHUT THE DOOR. Music by J. G. CALCOTT.

In E. flat for Soprano, in C for Mez. Sop. 25. nett.

PIANO DUETS.
C. REINECKE. Three Sonatas, Op. 159. Price 2s. net each.

C. REINECKE. Three Sonatas, Op. 159. Price 2s. net each.

PIANO SOLOS.

W. KUHE. New Sacred Transcriptions. Eli (Costa). Naman (Costa). Price s. each net.

The Lack La Musette. Bolero. Price 1s. 6d. each net. ROUBIER. New PIECES.

Joyeuse Réunion. Fête à Trianon. Parfait Bonheur. Price 1s. 6d. each net.

FRANZ HITZ. New PIECES.

Casuetage (Caprice). Lutin Rose. Le Regiment qui Passe. Price 1s. 6d. each net.

OYFUL MOMENTS. Ten Easy Pieces on Popular Subjects, arranged by Ch. Tourville. Is. each net.

OUR FAVOURITES. Ten Moderately Easy Pieces on Popular Subjects, arranged by Ch. Tourville. Price 1s. 3d. each net.

THE PROGRESSIVE MUSIC SCHOOL. Carefully edited, fingered, and corrected from the original MSS. by J. Leybach. 1st Series (very easy), 15. Nos. Nos. 1 to 14, 18, 3d. each net. No. 15, 15, 6d. net.

VIOLIN AND PIANO DUETS.

JACOBY. Six Popular Airs (easy). 1s. each net. CH. TOURVILLE. Twelve Favourite Subjects (moderate). Price 1s. 6d. each net.

H. FARMER. Popular Violin Solos, with Piano Accompaniment (Brillant), 9 Nos. Price 1s. 6d. each net.

TOSEPH WILLIAMS.

24, Berners Street, and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

24, Berners Street, and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

"Steinway is to the Pianist what Straduarius is to the Violinist."—HERR JOACHIM.

THE

TEINWAY PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE GREATEST PIANOFORTES in the WORLD.
The Steinway Pianofortes are the chosen instruments of the educated and wealthy classes in every nation throughout civilisation, and have by far the largest annual sale of any pianofortes in the world.

STEINWAY and SONS,
STEINWAY HALE,
LOWER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, W.
(And at Steinway Hall, New York.)

D'ALMAINE'S PIANOS HALF PRICE—In consequence of a change of partnership, the whole of this splendid stock, perfected with all the improvements of the day by this long standing firm, of 100 years' reputation, and in order to effect a speedy sale. The easiest terms arranged, with seven years' warranty. Trichord Cottages from hire, or taken in exchange, \$10 to \$1.2\$. Class of \$4.4\$ Class 2, \$4.0\$ Class 4, \$4.6\$ Class 6, \$4.5\$ Class 1, \$4.7\$ Class 3, \$4.2\$ Class 5, \$5.0\$ Class 7, \$4.0\$ American Organs, from \$5.—91, Finsbury Pavement, Moorgate Station, E.C. TAY'S, Regent Street.

SUMMER SILKS.—Very durable, crush. Black and also acier and ardoise colours. Sold at per yard, or made up in the most fashionable costumes of the day, at from 5½ guineas each costume, including silk material for the bodice.

APPAL COSTUMER FOR SUMMER WEAR.

silk material for the bodice.

JAY'S, Regent Street.

NEW COSTUMES FOR SUMMER WEAR.
Light but not transparent.

MESSRS. JAY have a variety
of charming Costumes prepared for the Summer
Season, adapted from French designs, and suitable
either for ladies who are in mourning or for those who
wear black dresses from choice.

JAY'S, Regent Street.

OURNING. — Messrs. JAY'S
Experienced Assistants travel to any part of the
Kingtom, free of expense to purchasers. They take
with the dresses and millinery, besides patterns of
with the dresses and millinery, besides patterns of
with the dresses and millinery, besides patterns of
materials, all marked in plain figures, and at the same
price as figures, and at the same
price

BAKER and CRISP invite especial attention to their NEW GENERAL STOCK, it being all of the most rechetche, newest, and the very best value in the Kingdom.

Patterns Price Lists, and Engravings sent free.
Patterns Price Lists, and Engravings sent free.
New Granny Ulsters.
Sent Lager Jackets.
New Dame Trot Cloaks 125.
New Bane Trot Cloaks 125.
New Baded Jerseys 215.
New Baded Jerseys 215.
New Baded Jerseys 215.
New Baded Jerseys 215.
New Baded Jerseys 225.
New Lager Jackets 185. od.
New Dolman Mantless 155. od.
New Dolman Mantless 155. od.
New Lagery Ulsters 225.
New Ladylike Ulsters 215.
New Ladylike Ulsters 125.
New Ladylike Ulsters 125.
New Watteau Gowns 105. od.
New Pricess Gowns 105. od.
New Morning Gowns 275.
New Ladylike Costume 275.
New Ladylike Costume 275.
New Ladylike Costume 255.
New Lawn Tennis Aprons 25.
New Mother Hubbard ditto 25. IId.
New Mother Hubbard ditto 25. IId.
New Woshing Cambrics 84.
New Washing Cambrics 84.
New Washing Sateens 84. Patterns irec.

New Washing Cambries.

New Washing Sateers.

New Washing Galatoas.

New Washing Galatoas.

New Washing Galatoas.

New Washing Ginghams.

New Washing Ginghams.

New Arabesque Satteens.

New Arabesque Satteens.

New Spotted Sateers.

New Spotted Sateers.

New Oatcake Cloths.

New Washing Fabrics.

Patterns free.

Patterns free.

New Black Velyetcens.

THE DECORATIVE ART EXHI THE DECORATIVE ART EXHIBITION, Now Open at the New Galleries, 703, NEW BOND STREET, comprises Pictures by Royal Academicians and other eminent artists, English and Foreign Designs of all kinds, Sculpture, Bronzes, Carvings, Gold and Silversmiths' work (including reproductions from Antique originals in the principal Museums of Europe), Cameos and other Italian specialities, Works of Art in Weginals in the principal Gallery of the Pottery and Porcelain. Royal Wegets, Minor S. Doulton's, Wedgwood's, Modelled Pottery, Minor S. Doulton's, Wedgwood's, Modelled Pottery, Minor S. Doulton's, Wedgwood's, Modelled Pottery, Minor S. Houter and China, and en Carbottins, Tiles, Mosaco, Limoges, and other enamels, Engraved and Venetica, Limoges, and other enamels, Engraved and Venetica, T. J. GULLICIS, Director, S. C., &c. Admission is. T. J. GULLICIS, Director, &c., &c. &c. Admission is. T. J. GULLICIS, Director, and the progress which has been made of late in most departments of decorative arts, although by way of ancient work have been admitted. It is international in its scope, and specialities of French, Italian, Persian, and Japanese Art are among the many interesting exhibits. In the next room (No. 3) one may linger a longer time over the many beautiful specimens of metal work, wood carving, embroidery, and tapestry. — Times.

metal work, wood carving, embroidery, and tapestry."—Times.

"The collection is certainly more varied and novel, and presents more to interest and charm than any other exhibition now open. Any one may obtain here, or at least learn where to procure, all that is requisite or imaginable in order to render a house, mansion, or even palace, delightful to cultivated taste."—Morning Post.

"We trust that the Exhibition will become one of the annual treats of the London season. There is plenty of room for an exhibition which shall bear the same relation to South Kensington Museum as the Royal Academy.

Academy wees to account the many allery will have considerable influence on public taste."—
Illustrated London News.
"Cette entreprise vient combler une lacune at répondre à un besoin réél en ouvrant aux arts decoratifs une galerie speciale."—Révue des Arts Decoratifs.

RARD'S PIANOS.— Messrs.

ENARD, of 18, Great Marlborough Street,
London, and 13, Rue du Mail, Paris, Makers to Her
Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, caution
the public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the
name of Erard which are not of their manufacture.
For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great
Marlborough Street, where new pianos can be obtained
at 50 guineas and upwards.

ERARD'S PIANOS. — Cottages from 50 guineas; Obliques, from 85 guineas; Grands, from 125 guineas.

£20 SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO (Co-operative pricefor cash). Seven octaves, strong, sound, and substantial. Packed free. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker Street.

OLLARD PIANO, 30 Guineas.
Full compass COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, fine
full, rich tone, perfect condition. May be seen at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker Street (exactly opposite Tussaud's). 235.—There is nothing in London
nor, in fact, in all England—to be compared to the elegantly carved
DRAWING-ROOM TRICHORD COTTAGE
PIANOFORTE
PIANOFORTE

PIANOFORTE, with Cabriole Truss Legs, which is sold for £35, by THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker Street. Portman Square, London, W.

CHARLES HALLE'S Practical
PIANOFORTE SCHOOL
Section I.—No. I, PIANOFORTE TUTOR.
Catalogues and all particulars may be had from
FORSYTH BROTHERS, London, 2724, Regent
Circus, Oxford Street; Manchester, Cross Street and
South King Street; and all Musicsellers,

J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. C. Browne (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the Sole Inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name of CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Allattempts at analysis have failed to discover ts composition.

J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—See the Times, July 13, 1864

J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a Liquid Medicine which assuages pain of every kind, affords a caim and rofreshing sleep W17HOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the Nervous System when exhausted.

CHLORODYNE. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

BRONCHITIS, Coughs,

ASTHMA.

J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Extract from the Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1866.

"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly copular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

From Surgeon Hawthorne, Henry Street,

"I have been in the habit of prescribing your preparation of Chlorodyne pretty largely these last three months. I have invariably found it useful, particularly in the latter stages of Phthisis, allaying the incessant and harassing cough; also in Chronic Bronchitis and Asthma."

J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE most effectually relieves those too often fatal diseases, CROUP and DIPHTHERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

CHOLERA,

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY Remedy of any service was CHLORO-DYNE."—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient

FROM SYMES and CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla.—January

ceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla.—January 15,880.
To J. T. DAVENPORT, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Dear Sir.—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoza and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoza, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike.

We are, Sir, faithfully yours,
SYMES and CO.

Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Exceliency the Viceroy's Chemists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

FPILEPSY, PALPITATION.
SPASMS, HYSTERIA, Colic.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, CANCER. GOUT, Тоотнасне.

IMPORTANT CAUTION. Every bottle of genuine CHLO-RODYNE bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Sold in Bottles, 15. 11/d., 25. 9d., 45. 6d. J. T. DAYENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, W.C. Sole Manufacturer.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE—Dr. J. C. Browne (fast Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORO

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE—Dr. J. C. Browne (fast Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORO

TOTAL NOTICE.—CARPETS.
STOCKS, purchased for cash under very advantageous best quality and newest seigns; Taperling, All word convey no adequate idea of their real functions would convey no adequate idea of their real functions.

O and Co. therefore respectfully solicit an early visit of inspection.—OETZMANN and Cit.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT. SUBSTANTIAL Artistic Furniture OETZMANN & CO.,

HAMPSTEAD ROAD. NEAR TOTTENHAM COURT

OETZMANN & CO. FURNI. FURNI- OETZMANN & CO.

TURE.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY
DEPARTMENT.—Best Plate Climmey Glasses,
in double gilt frames, elegant patterns, large size, r
guineas; magnificent ditto, from 5 to 2 cuineas; Black and Gold Early English ditto, from 2 to 20 guineas; Handsome Black and Gold Early English ditto, in Early English ditto, in Early English and other handsome designs, from 2 to to guineas; Easy Chairs, from r guinea upwards. Diting Room Chairs, from 5.6 d. upwards.

THE EASIEST OF EASY
CHAIRS,—OETZMANN and CO's Club, Divan,
or Dining-room EASY CHAIR, as used in the principal West End Clubs, the most com ortable and comfortable, all hair, in best Morocco leavy chairs extent, spring seat and back, upholstered very soft and comfortable, all hair, in best Morocco leavy chairs extent, spring seat and back upholstered very soft and comfortable, all hair, in best Morocco leavy chairs extent, spring seat and back upholstered very soft and comfortable, all hair, in best Morocco leavy chairs extent, spring seat and back upholstered very soft and comfortable, all hair, in best Morocco leavy chairs in the Show-rooms from one guinea upwards.—OETZMANN and CO.

MUUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS

MUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS.

Oin. and 52 in. wide, 4s. Ital. per pair, worth 7s. 6d.

Very handsome ditto, 4 yards long, by 52 in. and 56 in.

wide, ros. 6d., worth 15s. 6d. Magnificent Tulieries
lace curtains, 4 yards long by 7s. in. wide, 6s. Itd. per pair.

A special reduced list of curtains, with size and description, post free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN & CO. FURNISH-OETZMANN & CO. TRONMON-

THE "NORFOLK" COAL

NASE, in Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, or Ebonised, handsome Brass Mountings, and Hand Scoop, with strong loose lining, complete 21s. A large assortment of handsome Wood Coal Boxes on view in the Show Rooms, from 15s. 6d. to 5 guineas. Illustrations sent post free on application—OETEMANN and CO.

ROWN DERBY CHINA—

"STELLA"—An elegant Early English Design in Tea, Coffee, and Breakfast Services.—OETEMANN and CO.'s New Registered Design, manufactured exclusively for them at these celebrated Works, is most artistic in shape, design, and colourings. Price 28s. 6d. per Tea Set of 28 pieces. Illustrated detailed price list post free. Also Sole Vendors of the "NEO-CLEOPATRA" TOILET SERVICES (Regd.) (Ewer, Basin, &c., complete, from 8s. 6d. per See. Basin, &c., completel, from 8s. 6d. per Set. OETZMANN and CO.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT-OETZMANN and CO.—ORDERS sent
per POST, whether large or small, receive prompt
and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or
desirous of leaving the selection to the Firm, may rely
upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in
the selection. This Department is personally supervised
by a member of the Firm, and O. and Co. continually
receive numerous letters expressing the greatest satisfaction with the execution of orders so entrusted.
Persons residing in Prosign Countries and the Colonies
will find great advantages by entrusting their orders to
O. and Co.—For Prosign Countries and the Colonies
in Catalogue, sent free on application.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
POST FREE.
OETZMANN & CO.
LIAMPSTEAD ROAD.

HAMPSTEAD ROAD.

NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

Now ready at all the Libraries. NEW AND POPULAR ROLLS.

Now ready at all the Libraries.

LOVE, HONOUR, AND OBEY.

By IZA DUFFU HARDY. 3 vols.

RESEDA. By Mrs. RANDOLPH. 3 vols.

AMONG THE HILLS. By E. FRANCES POYNTER,

AUTHOR OF "My Little Lady. &c. 2 vols.

SYDNEY. By GEOGRIAN M. CRAIK. 3 vols.

HARRY JOSCELYN By Mrs. OLIPHANT. 3 vols.

THE FUTURE MARQUIS. By CATHARINE CHILDAR.

HURST and BLACKETT, 13. Great Mariborough St.

ELKINGTON & CO.

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
PATENTEES OF THE ELECTRO PLATE

ELKINGTON & CO.

CAUTION PURCHASERS AGAINST
CHEAP AND INFERIOR IMITATIONS.
Hlustrated Catalogues, Post Free.
ELKINGTON & CO., 22, Regent St., 0742, Moorgate St.

JAMES LEWIS'S WHITE ROSE
EAU DE COLOGNE (Registered), for the
Boudoir, Ball Room, and Handkerchiel; price
3s. per bottle:—JAMES LEWIS, Manufacturer, 6, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.

JAMES LEWIS'S WHITE ROSE
EAU DE COLOGNE (Registered).—This
new and elegant preparation retains the
delicate perfume of White Rose, with other
choice flowers, and is all that can be desired
for toilet purposes.

A LEX. ROSS'S SKIN-TIGHTENER or TONIC removes wrinkles and crow's-feet marks, 3s. 6d.; sent for 54 stamps.—24, Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the Lambs Conduit Street, High Holloth, Doindows.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not eccayed. Full particulars around each bottle. Ask your nearest Chemist for THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold everywhere at 3s. 6d, per bottle.

PULVERMACITY IS LIFE.

PULVERMACITY IS LIFE.

RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY. In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chair-had, Belst, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Discorders. Sont post free for three stamps, on application to I. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, Regent Street, London, W.

Printed for the Proprietors, at 12, Milford Lane, by the EDWARD JOSEPH MANSPIELD, and published by him EDWARD JOSEPH MANSPIELD, and published by him at 199, Strand, both in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex.—JUNE 25, 1831.



THE GRAPHIC

THE PERFECT EMPTY BAC CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING, LIGHT, STRONG, SECURE.

FISHER, 188, Strand. MY POOR CORN!



ALLIBERT'S PATENT



and short at the sides, so as to leave the hips uncovered. To the back and front busk pieces are attached bands of cloth, which

bands of cloth, which extend and pass from front and back to the sides, and are drawn together by laces, thus oven better to completely covering CLOSED BELT. The bips. The Belts, being detached from the sides of the Corset, give great freedom to the hips, and allow the figure to be braced up and supported without the Crest becoming increased. Wearers of this Corset and sipense with Surgical Belts. May be had of all respectable Drapers and Ladies' Outfitters. White, st id., 1s. 6d.; Black, os. rtd., rss. 6d.; Satins, 27s. Wholesale only, D. ROSENTHAL and CO., 77, Quen Victoria Street, E.C.

PIGGOTT BROS., SHOWROOMS 59, Bishopsgate St. Without,

LONDON, E.C.

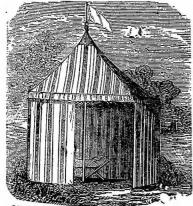
Marquee Tents, Temporary Rooms,
Decorations, Flags, on Hire.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO

THE GOVERNMENT.

RICK CLOTHS
same quality as supplied to the Government at specially low prices.

Government at specially low prices. Garden Tents of all descriptions. Marquees for Lawn Tennis, &c.



Military Tents, Travellers' Tents, all Descriptions of Canvas, Flags, Twines, Tarpaulins, Buntings, &c., for Export.
Special Tents for Sportsmen going Abroad.

The Illustrated Catalogue Free by Post. Special cases of baldness, &c., treated for by letter, or personally from x till 4 daily. Consultation Free.



LAUIES READ THIS



HOWARD. THIS IS THE RESULT.**
HOWARD'S MIRACULOUS FORMULA and learn the state of NEVER FAILING, and can be used with confidence (after everything else has failed) as a Producer of Whiskers, Moustachios, Eyebrows, a Curer of Scanty Partings, Hair Falling Off, and Baldness. Perfectly harmless. Invaluable to Ladies and Children for strengthening, promoting the growth, and restoring grey and faded hair to its natural colour. For Free, 15 stamps.

DANIEL HOWARD,

330 n, High Holborn, W.C.

0 A SPECIFIC EURALGIA

Invaluable in facial Neuralgia."—Medicas Press & Circular Dec. 29, 1880. See also Lancet, March 6 and 30, and May 23, 1830. In bother at 4 6 & 11. Of all Chemists, and Like & Hanburys, Lombard St., London.

MONSTER SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS at T. C. STOCK'S, 8, VICTORIA STREET, BRISTOL. One of the largest stocks in England. Over a million pieces must be cleared. Patterns post free:

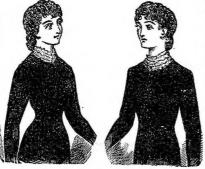
200,000 White Pulps, £5 15s. a ream of 480 pieces; 150,000 pieces satin, 6½d, per piece. Golds for drawing and dining-rooms from 1s. 2d, per piece. 10,000 pieces stamped Gold at 2s, 6d, per piece.

A rare opportunity for large dealers and shippers of these goods.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS diately removed. A Lady will have pleasure in forwarding a harmless recipe for this sad defect.

Mrs. GRACE NEWTON, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

WORTH'S PATENT BUST IMPROVERS.



Gives immediate relief from pain, and in a few days entirely removes Bunions, Corns, Warts, Chilbains, Swellings, Burns, Blisters, &c. See Press Opinions. Use no other. Plaisters entirely superseded.

HA! HA! You should use Boxp's Corn Curr.

HA! HA! You should use Boxp's Corn Curr.

Sold by all Chemists, 1s. 1½d. by the Proprietor, and as a received the pair sent on receipt of P.O.O. for ros. 6d. by the Sole Manufacturers, WORTH et CIE, CornerTibers, 4, HANOVER STREET, LONDON, W.

Descriptive Corset Circulars post free.

LOVES WITHOUT

GLOVES WITHOUT BUTTONS.



THE JERSEY SILK GLOVE

Aving no Buttons, effects a great saving of
Time and Trouble.

Price, in Black, Navy, or Chocolate, is. 6d., 2s., and
Extra Length, 3s. per pair, POST-FREE.

Only to be obtained of the Makers.

HILDER & GODBOLD, SIDNEY

PLACE, LEICESTER SQUARE,
LONDON, W.

Glove List POST FREE.

LUNNS'

LAWN HORNCASTLE CARRIAGE PAID.
35 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES.

BALLS. LUNNS' 10S, COVERED, CEMENTED, AND DOUBLE SEWN REGULATION BALLS. COVERED WITH WHITE MELTON.

LUNNS' PATENT SCORING DIALS



Patronised by Royalty. Price 1s. 9d. each.

3s. per pair. POST FREE

Illustrated price list on application, containing num ers of testimonials from the nobility, clergy, and gentry All goods carriage paid to the nearest railway station LUNN & CO., Patentees, 3 & 5, BRIDGE STREET, HORNCASTLE.

BEFORE PURCHASING TENTS OR **HAMMOCKS**

Send for CHAPMAN'S Illustrated Price List.



ADULTS', from 10s. 6d YOUTHS', 8s. 6d SLINGING APPARATUS, from 5s. 6d.

IMPROVED GARDEN TENTS,

25s., 45s., 65s., &c. Easily adjusted. Great Comfort at Small Cost.



THE TRADE SUPPLIED. J. W. CHAPMAN.

RAILWAY APPROACH, London Bridge Station, S.E.

A STARTLING SHILLING NOVELTY. THE YANKEE RUBBER BABY



Goes in the Waistcoat pocket, blows out to life-size, is washable, durable, and unbreakable. Resembles life, for, like the real article, it coss at pleasure, yet screams awfully if smacked. Even experienced fathers are deceived by these laughter-producing infants, and no home can be a really happy one without their cheering presence.

In long White dress com-plete: Boys or Girls, 14 stamps. Twins, post free, 2s.

dress .-- THE " FACSIMILEOGRAPH " COM-

STONE'S PATENT BOXES As recently Improved and Perfected.
FOR THE SAFE AND ORDERLY KEEPING OF
ALL PAPERS, MANUSCRIPT OR PRINTED.



All sizes from ordinary letter size, No. 1, Price 28. 6d. to large folio for Times or Standard, Price 98. 6d.; box to hold The Graphie, No. 10, Price 78. 6d.; ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR SAMPLES.

"THE LANCET." EXTRACT FROM



INDIA, CEYLON JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, PERSIA, &c. British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Pritish India Association.

MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON to
CALCUTTA. Fortnightly.
MADRAS COLOMBO RANGOON LUNNS' \$2.5s. CLUB SET, unequalled at the brice, comprising Four Full-size stout Gut Cedar Handled Racquets, Regulation Net, Regulation Ash Poles, &c., in box.

LUNNS' 7S. 6D. CLUB RACQUET, Cedar Handle, strung with stout Gut.

LUNNS' 10S. 6D. "PARAGON" RACQUET, Cedar Handle, double strong with Stout Gut.

LUNNS' 10S. 6D. "PARAGON" RACQUET, Cedar Handle, double strong with Stout Gut.

LUNNS' 17S. 6D. REGULATION NET, LUNNS' 17S. 6D. REGULATION NET, LUNNS' 17S. 6D. REGULATION NET, LUNNS' 5S. UNCOVERED REGULATION BALLS, BEST RUBBER.

LUNNS' 5S. 5D. ENAMELLED BALLS.

LUNNS' 5S. 6D. ENAMELLED BALLS.

LUNNS' 5S. 6D. ENAMELLED BALLS.

CEMENTED AND SEWN, REGULATION BALLS.

CEMENTED AND SEWN, REGULATION Friars: or to GELLATIV, BALLS.

CEMENTED COVERED CEMENTED AND Every Four Weeks 99

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every Comfort for a Tropical Voyage.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 13, Austin Friars: or to GELLATLY, HANKEY. SEWELL, and CO., Albert Square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, and 109, Leadenhall Street, London.



"Out of 4,199 LONDON FIRES during 1878, no fewer than 2,540 were extinguished by the LONDON BRIGADE HAND PUMP. (Vide CAPTAIN SHAW'S REPORT)

REPORT).

LONDON BRIGADE HAND FIRE
PUMP, with Pail, Cover, Two Hoses, and
Jet complete, packed and delivered in England

MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Office & Works: Greenwich Road, S.E. Show Rooms: 63, Long Acre, W.C., LONDON.

LAWN TENNIS, WITH LATEST IMPROVE-MENTS,

27s.6d., 35s., 45s., 60s. perset. THE BEST CLUB SET, £4 4s.

Descriptive List at all dealers. WHOLESALE: JAQUES AND SON,

MARKER. idedly the best er yet invent-The Field. 155., Club size 175. 64.

THE ECLIPSE"



PINK'S

PICKLES

Are the Best

"ABSOLUTELY PURE."

SEE ANALYSIS-Sent Post Free on Application.

IS'S

Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, Aromatic Ginger Ale. For GOUT, Lithia Water, and Lithia and Potass Water

CORKS BRANDED "R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN," and every Label bears their Name and Trade Mark. Sold everywhere, and wholesale of

R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN, NORTH WALES, Manufacturers to the Royal Family.

LONDON AGENTS: W. BEST & SONS, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square. CAUTION .- Beware of spurious imitations, and insist on having ELLIS'S RUTHIN MINERAL WATERS.

SOLE ADDRESS:-R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN, NORTH WALES.



DOULTON'S LAMBETH RADIATING TILE STOVES

WILL BURN MANY HOURS Without Attention. MAINTAIN A PURE AND EQUABLE HEAT. ARE VERY DECORATIVE. NEED NO CLEANING.

For Studios. For Surgeries. For Schoolrooms. For Halls. For Conservatories For Waiting Rooms

DOULTON & Co., Lambeth Pottery, London, S.E



YOUR LINEN MARK CASH'S WOVEN INITIALS

TRADE TMAGHORSTHUMXD

FOR SEWING ON HOUSEHOLD LINEN AND UNDERCLOTHING Any Name can be had in any type for 6s. 6d. a Gross.

Samples and Prices sent on application.

J. CASH COVENTRY.

SOLD BY DRAPERS AND HOSIERS EVERYWHERE.

ORNAMENTAL USEFUL. ANU

TESTIMONIAL.—"Gentlemen,—I have found your Artists Black of very great use for many purposes; with it I have painted the beading of some of my doors, and then picked it out with your Gold Paint; the effect is really beautiful, and is much admired by my friends. I have also re-blacked a bedstead and some picture frames. In every case the result is most satisfactory.—Yours, &c., J. A. N., Auckland, New Zealand, November, 1879."

Prices, 1s. and 2s. 6d. Sold Everywhere.

Pamphlets, with directions, &c., sent post free, on applica-tion to DANIEL JUDSON and SON, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

"It is so pure and tasteless that when oil will agree at all this is sure to do so."—"On Loss of Weight, Blood Spitting, and Lung Dissase," by Horace Dobell, M.D., Consulting (late Senior) Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the

Senior) Physician to the Royal Rospins A. Crest.

"Has almost the delicacy of saladoil."—British Medical Journal.

"Many persons to whom the taste of the oil has hitherto been an obstacle will doubtless be able to take it."—Lancet.

"No nauseous eructations follow after it is swallowed."—Medical Press and Circular.

"It is a great boon to get such an oil."—Practitioner.

Sold only in Imperial quarter pints, 1s. 4d.; half pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark (a Plough). Of all chemists.





The "STELLA" Crown Derby China Tea and Breakfast

FURNISH THROUGHOUT (REGD.) HAMPSTEAD ROAD,

OETZMANN and CO.'S New Registered Design the "STELLA", manufactured at the CROWN PORCELAIN WORKS, DERBY, exclusively for O. & CO., is most artistic in shape, design, and colourings, and of the high quality and finish for which these celebrated Works are noted, whilst the price is no higher than are often charged for lower qualities. In New Brown. Deep Blue. Cornelian. Emerald Green, and Nautral Tiet.

these celebrated Works are noted, whilst the price is no higher than are often charged for lower qualities.

FEA SERVICE of 28 Pieces in New Brown, Deep Blue, Cornelian, Emerald Green, and Neutral Tint, with Burnished Gold Line and Edges, 6.6. Coloured Illustrations post free on application. A small Specimen Cup and Saucer in any of the above colours forwarded safely packed post free, on receipt of 18 stamps. The "STELLA" SERVICES being very suitable for a Present, O. and Co. will forward them safely packed CARRIAGE PAID to any address in the United Kingdom upon receipt of 18.66. extra.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

REGISTRY of HOUSES to be LET or SOLD, TOWN and COUNTRY. Particulars free on application.



NEW NATIONAL BEVERAGE THE

The great want of the age was a New Drink. This has now been completely and admirably met by the invention and introduction of

ZOEDONE.

A Beverage beautiful in colour, sparkling and refreshing as Nectar, stimulating as Alcohol, without its reaction, and as agreeable to the taste as the finest Champagne.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS, WINE MERCHANTS, AND GROCERS, BEWARE OF THE WORTHLESS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

ZOEDONE COMPANY, LIMITED, WREXHAM; LONDON OFFICE, 25, ABCHURCH LANE,

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE



SPEARMAN'S ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE like yours, and mine.

Colours, Mixtures, and Textures. For Ladies', Children's, Gentlemen's and Boys' Dress. Hard Wear Guaran-teed. Price from 1s. 6½d.

> "SEA WATER CANNOT HURT IT."

On the authority of the QUEEN, the Dress Fabrics specially produced by Messrs. SPEARMAN and SPEAR-MAN stand unrivalled for Beauty, Durability, and Beauty, Durabilit General Usefulness.

Any Length Cut, and Carriage Paid to London, Dublin, and Glasgow.

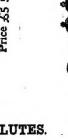
CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED GENUINE OF THE SOLE FACTORS,

ESTABLISHED 1811.

MANUFACTURERS INSTRUMENT All the latest Fashionable MILITARY MUSICAL 30, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

OFFICE FOR POTTER'S QUADRILLE BAND.

58. and Price THE NEW VOICE HORN.



CYLINDER BORE CONCERT FLUTES.

From £4 4s. and upwards.

10101010 @ @ P

SPEARMAN (ADDRESS)



SAFE DELIVERY GUARNTEED,
A. & CO, are receiving many letters
om purchasers expressing their perfect

31, COLLEGE GREEN ATKINSON & CO.

"IS NOW ADOPTED AS ONE OF THE CONCERT FLUTES, 8 Keys, £2 2s.; Superior, £3 3s. LEADING MATERIALS OF THE DAY BY ALL LADIES WITH ANY PRETENSIONS TO FASHION."—Le Follet.

CORNETS, English Model, £2 10s., £3 10s. and £4 10s. £8 8s.

CLARIONETS, 13 Pillar Keys, in A, B, and C, or E flat, £3 3s., £5 5s., and £8 8s.

SIDE DRUMS with Sticks, £1 1s., £1 1os., £2, £2 1os.,

£3 10s., and £5 5s.

FLUTES for Drum and Fife Bands, I Keyed, 3s. 6d. and 5s. 4 Keyed, 8s., 10s. 6d., 18s.

OFFICE FOR POTTER'S CHADRILLE BAND.

Model, £2 10s., £3 10s. and £4 10s.

" with extra Key, £5 5s., £7 7s., and

Pillar Keys, in A, B, and C, or E flat, £3 3s.,

th Sticks, £1 1s., £1 10s., £2, £2 10s.,

A Complete Illustrated Catalogue will be forwarded on application to their Only Address as above.

and £1 1s.

VIOLINS, 18s., 21s., 30s., 40s., and upwards.

(Anglo-German), £1 11s. 6d., £1 17s. 6d.

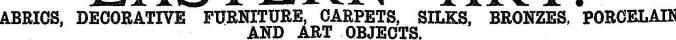
(English Best), £3 3s., £4 4s., £5 5s.

£6 11s. 6d., £8 8s., and upwards.

BANJOES, 15s., 25s., £2 2s., £2 15s., £3 3s., and £5 5s.

BEAUTIFUL SCRAPS.
250 RICHLY COLOURED EMBOSSED SCRAPS, for Screens, Albums, &c., price only 15 Scraps, for Scraps, for Screens, Albums, &c., price only 15 Scraps, for Screens





LIBERTY & CO.'s (REGD.) SPECIALITIES.

ÆSTHETIC AND EASTERN ART FABRICS.

IN RARE AND USEFUL COLOURINGS FOR DRESSES, UPHOLSTERY, AND ALL PURPOSES WHERE SOFT DRAPING IS REQUIRED.

NAGPORE SILK, Washing Fabrics, from the Faintest Straw Colour to the Darkest Sapphire, and other choice and rare colours (for Artistic "The New Costume Cloth")

Gowns), 25s. per piece.

MYSORE SILK, Gold Printed, (for Evening Robes), rare, conventional, and artistic designs, from 35s. per piece.

MYSORE SILK, Colour Printed, Summer Washing Fabrics, of a fine texture and in both bright and subdued colours, from 35s. per piece of chart words 24 inches wide.

about 7 yards, 34 inches wide.

RUMCHUNDER SILK, in Black or White only, pure, thick, and soft draping, for Reception Toilettes, from 35s. to 70s. per piece of about 7 yards, 34 inches wide.

All patterns post free.

"The New Costume Cloth has been received with immense favour."-

Queen. UMRITZA CASHMERE

In Artistic, Æsthetic, and Useful Colours; Persian Pinks, Venetian Reds, Terra Cotta, Ochre Yellow, Sapphire, Peacock Blue, Browns, Drabs, Old Gold, &c. UMRITZA CASHMERE

Is made of the purest Indian Wool. It combines the utmost softness and lightness necessary for graceful draping, and is adapted for wear in the hottest weather. 21s. per piece of 9 yards, 27 inches wide. All patterns post free.

"'EASTERN ART,' embraces the Art Objects and Industries of the whole Eastern World. It is beautifully Illustrated with over 700 Criginal and fac-simile decorative Specimens, Drawings, forming quite a Museum of Oriental Treasures. It is also a large and handsome Priced Catalogue of thousands of unique and useful ranging from One Shilling up to some Hundreds of Pounds,"—Court Journal. Oblong demy 4to., 1s.; post free 1s. 3d.

Y & CO

EASTERN ART STORES, 218 & 220, REGENT STREET



